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EASTERN SHORE

(Vol. XIII.)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802.

(No. 634.)

KESTON—(Maryland:—) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN

From the Frederick Town Herald.

It has always been considered use-
ful and instructive now and then to
cast an eye to the historic page.

The following sketch of the History
of the French Revolution, consisting
of a series of extracts (combined with
other documents) taken from the ac-
count given by M. de Lafayette, who
was on the spot at the time, & a warm
advocate for freedom, an account not
the mere fiction of the brain but of facts
well attested, being corroborated by
all the accounts I have seen, will be
found to furnish matter of the most fe-
racious importance to every reflecting
mind.

Upon the fall of the monarch and
the adoption of a Republican Govern-
ment, the ascendancy of the Council
of the nation was found to be in the
hands of those who professed themselves
liberal friends to the liberties of man-
kind. It however happened that by
flattering the people and docility of
management, others rose (contriving
and producing the ruin of the former,) who
having gained the chief power,
there succeeded a conflict far more ter-
rible than that which had happened in
achieving the Revolution; a conflict
between freedom and anarchy, know-
ledge and ignorance, virtue and vice.
This struggle having ended in the su-
premaccy of the most violent dema-
gogue, during the short period of the
way they committed more crimes,
than despotism itself would have at-
tained in ages. By them we have be-
held, in the room of the pure and sub-
lime worship of liberty, the grim idol
of anarchy set up, and have seen her
altars smeared with sanguinary rites—
inhuman and execrable Judges sur-
rounded with men armed with pikes
& sabres dropping with human blood,
mixing their voices with the shrieks
of the dying, past sentence with a sa-
vage mockery of justice on the innu-
merable victims devoted to their
rage.

At the head of this band of conspi-
rators was Robespierre. Immoral in
life and desecrated in principle in prin-
ciple, by an artful display of exagge-
rated and extravagant professions of de-
votion to liberty, love and friendship to
the people, and of hatred and malice
to all their enemies, among whom he
was sure to class those who formed
the least obstacle to his projects of
ambition, he at last succeeded in pro-
curing to himself the confidence and
support of the nation. But mark the
progress and the event. He had in
league with him, Danton and Marat,
alike devoted in pretension to liberty
and the people, and next in power
and in might. These also associated
with themselves a number of lesser
chiefs, who in their turn enlisted others,
all the faithful followers & zealous par-
tizans of their leaders. Having thus
arrayed themselves, equip for projects,
it was soon found, that liberty had
fallen on evil days and tongues, that
the sanctuary of the nation was pro-
faned by men, who after having vio-
lated all laws appeared in the charac-
ter of legislators, who under the pre-
text of favoring the people, loosened
the bands of society at the same time
that they took measures for securing
and strengthening their own pow-
er.

It was soon found that liberty had
not only to fear the ambitious designs
of the chiefs of this faction who de-
sired to rise upon the ruins of their coun-

try, & those who were enlisted with
the immediate intention to act as in-
struments in promoting their views,
but also the influence of a vast multi-
tude who, possessing pure principles had
been seduced into attachments and
made the dupes of their plans.

They endeavored to lead the people
to the last degree of moral degradation.
All superiority of mind being consid-
ered with them as an aristocratical
deviation from the great principles of
equality, they therefore declared war
against all that embellishes human life,
all that softens and refines human na-
ture.

The grand engine which lead to Ro-
bespierre's power, was first his ardent
profession of devotedness to liberty,
his great love for the people, & settled
determination, whatever oceans of
blood it might occasion, fully to es-
tablish their freedom.

Secondly—His care in selecting to
office and appointment, in exclusion
of all regard to moral character, ab-
solute willingness to discharge the neces-
sary duties of the station, but confined
solely to those already become conspi-
cuous for rendering homage at his
shrine, and in whom a high degree of
confidence had been inspired of their
becoming the ready executioners of his
will.

Thirdly—By abolishing under the
plea of entire corruption in the former
administrators of government, the
judiciary previously established, and
letting up others of his own creating
in their stead, with views more con-
formable to his will and of course, bet-
ter suited to the sublime task of gi-
ving liberty to mankind. Juries
were established as giving greater tem-
blance of justice, and their form was
kept up, even after it had become the
practice of sending whole lists to be
tried, without an offence named or pre-
tended, but who were nevertheless in-
discriminately condemned and execu-
ted. Sometimes indeed the prisoners
were lead from confinement to the
scaffold without the knowledge of a
crime laid to their charge, much less
that they had undergone a regular
conviction. Yet this tyranny was ac-
quired by the assent of the Representa-
tive of the people. The people vot-
ed for their representatives, and these
representatives decreed that the thing
should be done, as a necessary
mean for the establishment of true li-
berty.

Thus Robespierre, being placed at
the summit of power by the voice of
the people, as being the top stone of
liberty, with the legislative, executive
and judiciary all at command, stalks
forth as its mighty champion; with
dire vengeance threatening all its en-
emies, that is his enemies, he proceeds
with rapid strides, dealing out pro-
scription and carnage with a liberal
hand, until pretext upon pretext in
quick succession following, dismay and
terror become the order of the day.
Thence forward no situation in life
stands exempt from the meditated
stroke of death now dealt out, the old &
& the young, the rich and the poor,
the friend and the foe, and of either
sex, whole families and whole cities,
containing thousands of inhabitants,
were doomed to one general fate of in-
discriminate destruction and death by
the detestable despot, until more than
a hundred thousand had received their
passports through the guillotine and by
various other means to eternity, ere
the nation at large became awakened

to its danger, and found itself in the
lurch of the monster.

Of the many celebrated by histo-
rians take the following by way of ex-
ample:

We find it recorded, that in a single
month, the number increased with
such rapidity, that in less than a week
it had multiplied from an hundred to a
thousand; and then again, the prisons
were crowded with those who had fal-
len under the suspicion of being suspected,
so that the warrant of imprisonment,
and conspiracy the watch
word for murder. One person was sent
to prison, because aristocracy was writ-
ten in his countenance. Another be-
cause it was said to be written in his
heart. Many were deprived of their li-
berty because they were learned, & most
who were arrested, enquired the rea-
son in vain, their signal for death was
a call to attend the person in waiting,
and they were hurried from thence in
carts and on foot in tens, fifties,
twenties and fifties at a time, never more
to be heard of.

Confiscation was so often the sole
motive for judicial assassinations, that
the guillotine amongst other numerous
titles, was most generally called the
millstone of finance.

Monieur Labord, a respectable old
man of seventy six years of age, an
unquestionable patriot & of unbounded
benevolence, had made a gift of twenty
thousand louis to the Revolution,
and many other donations of extraor-
dinary value; had lodged troops of
national guards in his house; and was
a father to the poor; With tears and
lamentations his tenants, & the adja-
cent country heard of his confine-
ment; whole villages and municipa-
lities crowded to the bar of the conven-
tion and claimed the enlargement of
their common benefactor; but in vain!
He was rich—and as a preliminary
step to the confiscation of his estate, it
was necessary he should be put to death
by the law, and of course he was ad-
judged to suffer.

Prisoners were charged with forming
conspiracies while in confinement, and
for that pretence were punished with
death. Upon the trial of Madam
Lafayette's sister, upon a charge of this
nature, she answered her judges: "I
was not in prison when this conspiracy
took place." But you would have
been in the conspiracy if you had been
there," replied the President of the
Court, and for this reason, the unfor-
tunate lady, a mother of three chil-
dren, perished—altogether with her mo-
ther and grand mother.

A wine merchant by some inadv-
ertent informality respecting an inscrip-
tion, by law to have been set upon his
door, occasioned by the inattention of
his clerk, became suspected, & was sen-
tenced to death, but reprieved. The
person, charged with the delivery of the
reprieve, declares that when he left the
hall of the convention, he saw the scaf-
fold reared; the crowd assembled, he
hastened forth, but had scarcely reached
the first tree of the vista when he saw
the fatal knife descend; he redoubled
his speed, but before he got to the end
of the walk, another head had fallen;
a third person had mounted the scaf-
fold, but the voice of the messenger
was too weak from the efforts he had
made to reach the spot, to be noticed
by the multitude; the fourth had as-
cended, when he gained the place,
rushed through the crowd, and he
leaped on the scaffold: The prison-
er had been stripped, his shoulders

were bare, and he was already tied to
the plank, when the cry of reprieve
bore forth. The officer enquired his
name, which the young man told him.
Alas! you are not the person we re-
quired. The prisoner calmly remon-
strated to his fate.

Hebret, had contributed much to
the raising Robespierre to the zenith
of his power, he was the printer of a
daily paper, in which he professed to
tread in the steps of the glorious Ma-
rat; he demanded vehemently the
heads of all conspirators, nobles,
bankers, writers and merchants, the
faction of federalists and the faction of
Pitt and Coburg. These mild de-
mands were breathed in the language
of the lowest vulgarity, every line was
enforced by an oath, and every period
rounded by an imprecation. He had
contributed much to the shedding of
innocent blood, and stood high in fa-
vor and esteem of his nation; but
happening to deviate in a certain in-
stance from the path chalked out for
him, himself & a number of his con-
tributors received their passports to the
guillotine.

Danton also in due time received
the like fate. He had contributed
largely by his influence in subverting
the previous government, and taking a
subservient to the views of a particu-
lar party. On his way to the scaffold
he became a repentant sinner, and
prayed to God and man to be forgiven
for the atrocious, fatal acts of his
ambition. Having forgotten at the
time, that the power he was raising
might in its turn be employed against
himself, which he now having reful-
ly discovered, he sunk into the deep-
est and most wretched condition.

It was customary for those who had
rendered signal service, & had become
eminently conspicuous for their zeal
in the cause, to receive the distinction
of some high sounding name, charac-
teristic, as was supposed, of the exploits
they had performed. Hence it was
not unusual thing to hear of a Brutus,
an Anaxagoras, Anacharsis, Agricola,
Aristides, Sempronius, Grachus, Spa-
minondas, Cato the Elder and Youn-
ger, and many others no less cele-
brated worthies of ancient Greece and
Rome; of whom it is remarkable that
scarce an individual of such distinguish-
ed merit, escaped the fraternal embrace
of the guillotine, to which they had
been themselves so instrumental in
dooming others. Their celebrated
chief had it not to learn, that they
might become dangerous, if perchance
they should happen to turn their faces
another way and therefore that when
he had no further need of them, it was
the safest course to rid himself of them
in proper time.

The city of Lyons, famous for her
manufactories & merchandise, and of
a population consisting of some thou-
sands of families, falling out with the
guillotine recently erected there for the
murder of its citizens, Robespierre and
his minions became incensed; and or-
ders were given to demolish the city, &
destroy its inhabitants from the face of
the earth. Collet De Harbois a comedi-
an who had been driven from the stage
for his professional incapacity, and
said to have been hitherto in the ci-
ty of Lyons, received the commission
for executing this merciful work. He
writes to his masters, whilst there in
the execution of his errand, that the
guillotine and scaffold do not go amiss
luxury, eighty, two hundred at a time
are drawn together and shot or destroy-
ed by the aid of the nation, and every

day, care is taken, to arrest a sufficient number so as not to leave the prisons empty.

Thus then is the history of France! These are the fruits that were produced there in the assumption of power by the mighty apostles of liberty, and exclusive friends of the people. But is the sufferings, humanity endured while under the reign of this faction, the sum of her loss?—No—but liberty itself is to be the price.

Attend to the late letters of Bonaparte and the Conservative Senate upon the subject. Bonaparte in his letter to the Conservative Senate says: "for the last three years, fortune has smiled upon the Republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favors, have at last found, that they had lived too long."—no doubt alluding to the incidents that happened during Robespierre's reign.

The Conservative Senate say in writing to him, that considering that he has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy by which it was menaced, extinguished the Revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discords and religious troubles, and added to the benefit of liberty those of order and security, they think themselves bound, for all these advantages which he has procured, and that it is the national interest to do so, to grant him the supreme power in the government during life, if not to add to it the right of his naming his successor. Meaning no doubt, by these advantages, the relief from the troubles and miseries, that Robespierre and his partisans had involved the country in: It is believed the nation will, or have already expressed their accord in the same sentiments, France then is found to say of liberty, as our aboriginal neighbours have lately said of spiritous liquors, they pray and beseech, that in mercy they may be delivered from it. Why? because not having rationally used it, it has become the scourge of her nation, the destroyer and impoverisher of her inhabitants.

Let it not be said that Robespierre and his satellites were monsters in nature, and therefore, that such events could not possibly again happen. Remember, that their private characters exhibit nothing new or singular; antecedent to the scene that afforded scope to their talents, they were in general, what the world at all times has furnished in plenty, men of assuming profligate characters, despisers of God and Religion, and given up to ordinary vulgar vices of the age. Hence, free from those restraints, which from the moral compact of society, and are essential to the preservation of the unity of its parts, the transition was easy to the commission of every enormity, that fallen nature is capable of devising; & having consolidated the different departments of government, by concentrating the legislative, executive and judiciary in their own hands, a heinous despotism was raised, "their will became law and their enmity was death."

And what is also remarkable is, that the measures of the most vile were seen preponderate. By them moderation was sedulously denounced as an evident symptom of defection from the good cause; through which means men well intentioned, though wrongly informed, and though constituting perhaps by far the greatest majority, gradually led on by successive assents, until such a formidable precipice was raised to render it impossible to recede.

Shall Americans then, who estimate liberty as the pearl of great price, be found to tread in those steps which have led to its ruin, that have lead to despotism and all its awful consequences? Shall it be said, that although philosophy teaching by example be open before us, that we are either too presumptuous or too careless to apply its lesson?—Surely, surely, the answer will be—NO.

COMMON SENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen Anne's County.

29th of August, 1802.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON August 18.

WAR with the Moors.

The intelligence under the Providence head, in this day's Centinel, is interesting; and the particulars of it are confirmed by Captain Leach of Beverly, who came passenger in the Sterling, and who passed through this town on Monday. Captain Leach saw Mr. Simpson, our late consul at Tangiers, at Gibraltar; from whom he had the account:—He adds, that Commodore Morris, as a measure of precaution, had hired a number of gun-boats, to watch off the mouth of the Straights;—and that he expected a rendezvous for American vessels would be established at Cadiz.

The naval force of the emperor of Morocco is not considerable. He has two cruizers at Salee, which are called frigates, and which may mount from 20 to 30 guns; his other force, consists of kebecs, gallees and half gallees (properly shiving-mills); but as these are fitted out in his ports on the Atlantic and generally carry sweepers they are very mischievous enemies to merchantmen.

Captain Leach also informs, that a report was in circulation at Gibraltar, of an action, in which the Boston frigate had been engaged with some Tunisian cruizers; but that very little attention was paid to it.

The American Squadron in the Mediterranean, it is composed, we believe, of the Chesapeake of 44, the Constellation of 36, the Adams of 32, the Boston of 32, and the Enterprise of 12 guns.

A. M. Mitchel, who is to command the Halifax Station, has arrived at that place.

Colonel Humphreys and lady, are on a visit at Portland, and on Tuesday last week, he partook of a public dinner given him by the gentlemen of that town. The colonel gave the following toast: "The town of Portland, that modern Phoenix, which rises more beautiful from its ashes. May its distinguished destinies continue to be the best comment on the morality, industry, enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants." After the colonial retired, the president gave, "our respected guest, the friend and fellow-labourer of Washington."

VALUABLE LANDS.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Lands called *Plain Deal*, heretofore advertised for sale on the 11th and 12th instant, having been unavoidably postponed—the public are hereby informed that the sale of the said property will certainly commence at The Oak, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 15th September next.

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS,

Talbot County,

31st August, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor EZEKIEL HAYNIE, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE.

THOMAS BAYLY.

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the seventh of June last, a Dark Mulatto Negro Woman, named Kate, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; about five feet two or three inches high—her fore teeth are open, with a smiling countenance when spoken to—she is fond of the company of white men, and has perhaps obtained a pass from some person of her acquaintance, and changed her name, as she is artful, and cunning. Whoever will take up said woman and secure her in any jail, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN DENNY.

Denton, Caroline County,

State of Maryland,

August 9, 1802.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7.

Late European news says—The votes for continuing Buonaparte in the first consulship for life, have been generally returned; and a great proportion of them, with the addition, that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The first consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp, very shortly; and will be accompanied by gen. Berthier, and adj. gen. Duroc.

Toussaint Louverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox is about setting out for Paris.

The cause tried lately at York, where a lady was said to have persuaded her lover to accompany her to Græna Green, is the more extraordinary, as this is not leap year. A case somewhat similar occurred several years ago; a young gentleman went to consult Sergeant Maynard, (author of a book entitled *Law Quibbles*) how he might safely carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it at all with safety," said the Sergeant, "but I'll tell you what you may do; let her mount a horse, and hold the bridle; you are safe, for she then runs away with you."—The Sergeant was, however, sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found it was his own daughter that had run away with his client. [Lon. pap.]

Extract from the 1st vol. of the *Prophet*.

"Some time after the peace of 1783 the President and Mr. Jefferson were joint ambassadors at Paris; they wanted to form a treaty with Algiers. As a prelude to that transaction, they conceived the design of a treaty with the Grand Seigneur. They consulted on this subject the Count de Vergennes. He answered, that at Algiers, the only two principles of action were money and fear; and that the Algerines paid some little attention to the Grand Seigneur, when it united their interest, but not otherwise. He subjoined that the expense would be very considerable. The Chevalier de Yrujo says that in his opinion the charges of such an affair could not be less than two millions of dollars, because from the Grand Vizier, downwards, a great number of public officers must receive presents."

From the (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser*.

PHILADELPHIA LAZARETTO,

JULY 1,

DEARSIR,

After experiencing a succession of cruelties, which it has been the lot of few to endure, I have barely escaped with my life from the merciless Spaniards. I will endeavour to give you a short recital of my sufferings; but I cannot vouch for the dates being accurate, as all my papers have been detained, and I have been sent hither more like a convict than the citizen of an independent nation. I sailed from New Orleans for the Havana, on the 24th June, 1802, master of the ship's Good Hope, owned by G. W. McIntire of Boston. The cargo consisted for the most part, of Flour, belonging to American citizens, who were passengers on board. On the 22d of July, in sight of Cuba, was captured by two Spanish armed vessels. On the 28th we arrived at Campeachy; were ordered on shore from the schooner but not permitted to leave the place. A hour a week after my arrival, I was taken before Don Pedro Barrando—Contadore, interrogated and swore that vessel and cargo belonged to citizens of the United States of America. For the first month, I was allowed 1-2 rial per day, to live upon; afterwards that was stopped, and I was left to find subsistence by begging, or any other means I might adopt. About the 1st of October, I was thrown into close confinement; the cargo landed in good order and sold. I was denied the use of pen, ink or paper; and communication with any person. In this situation without any thing but the flags to rest on, not even straw to cover them, I received a small quantity of liver & rice, as my daily food—the portion of

water allowed me, was so trifling, that for the humanity of the confinement I should have perished of thirst, 10 or 12 days after my close imprisonment, I was brought for examination to the Lt. Gov. of Campeachy;—upon appearing before him, and refusing to sign a paper, the purport of which I did not know, he took up a dagger, put it to my breast, and in this manner compelled me to sign it. I was then remanded to prison; the dungeon more dark & loathsome than the former one. About 15 days from the last transaction, being asleep upon the flag, the officer of the guard entered, and gave me a severe blow across the small of the back, with a cutlass—Upon getting up, rendered desperate by what had been done, and receiving they came to take my life, I struck the person I first came to; the officer then ordered a soldier, who accompanied him to kill me—the fellow drew his bayonet and advanced towards me in a manner that left no room to doubt his willingness to perform the order he had received. After making several thrusts at me, passing them as well as an unarmed man could do, the bayonet entered the under part of my right arm, of which I yet feel the effects. The soldiers without assembling at the door, the officer desired the assassin to desist, which he accordingly did, locked the door again and left me bleeding, to live or to die, as fate might order it. From the loss of blood I sustained, and the cruelties I endured, without any dressing to apply to my wound, my health became so impaired, that they thought proper to remove me to a place called an hospital where I remained 47 days, borne down by disease, and without any kind of medical assistance—When they found there was a possibility of my outliving this treatment, still so weak as not to be able to stand, I was thrust once more into the dungeon, where I remained until the 9th of April 1803, on which day I was brought before the Lt. Governor, as I was informed to receive my papers and proceed to the Havana in a Spanish vessel. The Lt. Governor enquired, what my intentions were, upon arriving in the United States—to which I replied, it was my determination to represent the whole business to the President—upon which he ordered the guard to put me in the stocks; where I remained fast by the head for about 22 hours. I was then taken out, tied, and put on board a schooner bound to Havanna. The captain informed me, that he had liberty to kill me, to use me in the worst manner possible; and had orders to give me nothing but a little soup every day.

After 17 days I arrived at the Havana, where I expected that my miseries would have ended, but I was put in the common prison, among murderers and malefactors, where I remained, with no better usage than before, for 39 days. I was then taken out, and conducted by a guard on board the sloop Sea-Flower, with orders to captain Selby, to deliver me to the Spanish Ambassador at Philadelphia. Upon my appearing before him, and relating some of the treatment I had received, he expressed his surprise and indignation—patted my ears, and said, that as he had no charge against me, I was of course at liberty. Such is the outline of what I have suffered since I saw you. A great number of Americans (more than 100) are confined both at Campeachy and at the Havana.

I am, &c.

THOMAS DURELX.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

Interments in the burial grounds of the city, Northern Liberties, and Southwark, during the last 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon (collected for the board of health) adults 3—children 7.

Washington Aug. 1.

On Monday morning the NEW-YORK hauled off from the wharf, and dropped down the Eastern Branch. This day she is to proceed hence to join the Mediterranean Squadron. She will touch at Hampton Road, to take in her beef and pork.

The JOHN ADAMS, it is expected, will be equipped in the same time, viz. two weeks.

Captain Barrow, we are informed, has been instructed by the secretary of the navy to salute Mount Vernon in passing.

Subscribers to the *Democrat*, who reside in the vicinity of Easton, are informed that their accounts are left for settlement at the Herald-Office.

Those who are indebted to the Editor of the *Herald* are solicited to favor him with their attention to arrangements also.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

Sept. 2, 1802.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 13th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages; Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics, Geography and History.

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public Respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Moral and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board,

N. S. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

Easton, 30th Aug. 1802. 6w33

MARYLAND.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickemocomo Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.
WILLIAM CRAFT.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.

To be Rented,

AND possession given on the first of January next ensuing, Two Farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Sawling Creek, is divided into three shifts, and contains in each shift by estimation one hundred and sixty thousand Corn Hills. There is on this farm an excellent apple orchard, with all the necessary buildings either for stock or grain, also a dwelling house in tolerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is also divided into three shifts, and contains in each about sixty thousand corn hills. The houses on this farm are but indifferent. The soil of both these farms are extremely well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, rice, &c. and have the advantages of being situated near to the waters of Choptank river, also within a small distance of a grist mill. Any person inclined to rent, may view the premises by applying to the tenants on the land, viz. Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr. Rumble on the latter, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Easton; but in order to save trouble none need apply but those who are personally acquainted with, or such as can procure satisfactory recommendations. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms, or exchange either of the above farms, for property in Easton or Talbot county.

J. S. Junr.

Public Sale.

On Saturday the 25th of September next, will be sold by Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville.

TWO Valuable Farms adjoining each other, called Meagerbush & Ashley, containing together near four hundred acres, situated in Queen Anne's county, four miles from Wye Mill, and seven from Centerville: about 250 acres are cleared and the rest in woods, the greatest part of which is well timbered on these Farms there are fine orchards now in perfection, and comfortable buildings. Mrs. Lewis who lives on the premises will show them to any person wishing to purchase.

Also, one other farm situated in Caroline county, called Hobbs Pasture, containing 281 acres, a small part of which is cleared and the rest in woods. Mr. Gallant Lamar lives on the premises, and will show them. One third of the money will be required in hand and the balance upon a credit suitable to the parties.

JAMES GOVAN,
BASIL BROWNE.

Queen Anne's County, } 7w—
9th August, 1802. }

Maryland.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline County, } 8w—30.
Aug. 1st, 1802. }

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Incorporation.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail price.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Obstructions, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and is excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistance in the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swollen faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same

cause, namely, in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Editha Gowing, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate distaste. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a feverish cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, &c. every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid fermentation—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from mercury and repulsive minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing humors in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, transfers the teeth from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that accumulates time and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally to ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genius Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all distaste of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of humor, dullness, itching and films on the eye, never failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent efficacy, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only reliable and effectual, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is contracted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other medicinal ointments.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Demask Lip Salve.

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent & Intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the best of every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, or two bottles.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, &c. in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to pregnant patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, &c. performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops,

Gowland's Lotion,

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 15, 1802.

Wm. S. S.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed at the Office of the Democrat, No. 10, N. 2nd St.

CLEWINING

Shelf Court, London, May 1.
DEACON OF TOWNSHIP OF MARRIAGE.
SMITH, v. REATHCOATE.

This was an action brought to recover compensation in damages, for a breach of promise of marriage, wherein the defendant having suffered judgment to go by default, is devalued on a sheriff's jury to assess the quantum of those damages.

It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant were both stricken in years, each of them fast approaching sixty. The lady however being long tired of a widowed life, had communicated her resolution of changing her state, and her confident soon provided a candidate for her favour, whose recommendation had the wished for effect; the either party could desire, and her approbation was the result. The pains were put up accordingly, published and all things were in train for the wedding. The lady relied upon the taste of her candidate in the choice of a husband suited to her fancy, consulted her own choice for his wedding suit, & actually went to her tailor, who, by her order took his measure, and made up the clothes for this husband elect; but, as his waz ward genius led him, instead of carrying the clothes to the bridegroom, he had yoked with them to the bride, and presented with them his bill for payment; when, Oh! horrible to do, no sooner had the tailor entered the room, than Cupid flew out of the window. The lady raved, and declared that she would not have Mr. Smith, nor his breeches, or any thing that belonged to him, and thenceforth kept her negative assurance, and thereby broke her promised contract.

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages \$1, which we presume, was the amount of the tailor's bill, with costs.

NEW YORK, August 7,

The Annual Commencement of **COLUMBIA COLLEGE**, was held on Wednesday last. A Procession was made from the College Green, in the morning and passed through Robinson Street and along Broadway to St. Paul's Church in the following order: The Janitor, Students of Physics, student of arts, candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts, former graduates, faculty of physics, band of musicians, President of the College, faculty of the arts, trustees of the college, corporation of the city, members of the Legislature from the city and county of New York, Judges of the Supreme Court, strangers of distinction, vice chancellor, regents of the university, and the Vice-President of the United States.

After the procession had arrived at the church, the business of the day was opened with prayers by the president; after which the young gentlemen of the Senior Class delivered their Orations in the following order:

In the morning.—1. The Salutatory address in Latin by Nathaniel F. Moore, of New-York, with an oration "De Astronomia Ludihius."—2. An oration on "War," by John W. Macomb, of New-York.—3. An oration on the "Distinction of true and false Glory," by James M. Vicker, of New-York.—4. An oration on "Happiness," by Archibald M. Vicker, of New-York.—5. An oration on "Commerce," by George Gofman, of New-York.—6. An oration on "Science," by William Gardner, of Orange county.—7. An oration on "Patriotism," by Billopp E. Seaman, of New-York.—8. An oration on "Benevolence," by Francis S. Harrison, of New-York.—9. An oration on "Party Spirit," by William Ogilvie, of New-York.—10. An oration on "the evil tendency of cruel punishment," by Lefert Lefert, of King's county.

In the afternoon.—11. The salutatory address in English, by Henry Laught, of New-York, with an oration on "Peace."—12. A Forensic disputation on "on the influence of luxury upon society," by Hubert Van Wagener, and Henry Bare Priest, respondent.—13. An oration on "the influence of Typography on society," by Alexander Beber, of New-York.—14. An oration on "Ambition," by James Tillary, of New-York.—15. An oration on "Prejudice," by James Jones, of New-York.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on Robert Macomb,

Nathaniel F. Moore, Henry Laught, John F. Crosby, Hubert Van Wagener, James M. Vicker, Archibald M. Vicker, Alexander Beber, Isaac Ogden, William Ogilvie, John Deland, Henry S. Priest, Billopp Seaman, John W. Macomb, George Gofman, Wm. Gardner, James Jones, Lefert Lefert, Francis Harrison, James Tillary, and the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Jacob Schoonmaker, James Manley, Thomas T. Mackintosh, Arthur M. Walter, Alumni of the College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts, on the Rev. William Duke, of Maryland.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. James Kemp, of Maryland.

The valedictory address, with an oration on "Memory," by Robert Macomb, of New York.

Then, an address to the Graduates, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the President: after which, the solemnities of the day were closed by prayer.

A numerous and brilliant audience attended on the occasion, who appeared to be well pleased with the performances of the day. The friends and patrons of science, they who take delight in beholding the improvement of our youth in useful learning, must have been highly gratified with so many pleasing specimens of elegant composition and grateful oratory.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r of David Smith. 4m. '19,

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING. 6m. '19,

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hite, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two,

MARY HITCH, Administratrix. 6m. '19.

To be Rented

FOR the ensuing year the Dwelling House & Lots adjoining, containing 21 acres of Land, late the property of the Rev. John Bowie. For terms apply to

JAMES BOWIE, Admin'r. August 25, 1802, 4m. '21.

BLANKS

Set Sale at this Office.

To be Sold on the Premises

ON Saturday the 15th of September next, at public vendue, at the hour of twelve, about one hundred and twenty acres of Land, beautifully situated on the waters of Miles river; and one mile and a half from St. Michaels, late the property of Mr. Thomas Althroft, deceased, For the luxuries with which Miles river abounds, no farm is better situated than the one now offered to the public, both for abundance and convenience to the water. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and one third in eighteen months, with bond and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Henry Banning, Hugh Sherwood, Perry Spencer, William B. Smith, John Dawson, } Commis- sioners.

Notice.

THIS is to give Notice that the subscriber, of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of Edward Halsey, Esq. late of the said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1802.

JOHN FLEMING, Executor.

Postponement of Sale.

Public Sale.

On the 10th day of Sept. next, the subscriber will offer upon the premises, on a credit of nine and twelve months, (to the highest bidder) with interest from the day of sale,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Estate of Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, in that valuable Farm and Lot of Land known by the name of Peach Blossom, together with the lands adjoining and at present constituting a part of Peach Blossom Estate purchased by said Chamberlaine of Mrs. Anna Maria Hollyday, and by him mortgaged to a certain Daniel Carroll of Baltimore county—containing together by estimation, between five and six hundred acres. About two thirds of this land is cleared, upon which are a variety of very valuable improvements, such as a large commodious Brick Dwelling-House and Kitchen in complete repair, and calculated for the accommodation, both as to convenience, & embellishment, of almost any family, an overcast house almost new, with every necessary farm house that can be mentioned,—two large apple orchards in full bearing, besides a great variety of other excellent fruit. About thirty acres of the cleared land is in timothy and rough meadow, which produces good crops of hay annually; and there are at least 30 more that might be reclaimed with the ordinary expence of ditching, and made equal to any for the growth of timothy in the State of Maryland.

If required, for the accommodation of purchasers, the above estate will be sold in three separate lots, the outlines of which will be shown on the day of sale, upon the premises, and described upon a plat that will be prepared for the occasion.

A more minute description is at this time supposed unnecessary, as it is expected those who are inclined to purchase would wish to view the lands, those disposed to do so, may at any time, previous to the day of sale, avail themselves of the opportunity by calling on the subscriber.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee. July 31, 1802. 4m. '20.

N. B. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1803; with one hundred bushels of seed wheat at 4v n pro ground.

JOHN STEVENS, JUNR.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.

Next door to the new market house, and fronting Dover street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. which in addition to his former stock makes an extensive and complete assortment; amongst which are the following:

Aether, Alum, Aloes, Ag: Fortis, Argent Vivum, Bals: Canada, Copaiba, Peru, Tolu, Ol: Amyg Dule, Anisi, Caryophyl Juniper, Succini, Mentha Peperitid Olivar, Ricini, Vitriol.

Rad: Columb, Spigelia, Gentian, Jalap, Ipecac, Rheis, Hellebor Nig: Serpent Virgine, Scenek, Sacc: Satura, Sal: Glau, Nitri, Comp cervi rof, Rochelle, Ammon Crud, Lemon, Sapo: Castillane, Semen: Anisi, Cardamon: min, Spt: Coran Cervi, Sal: ammon, Nitri Dule, Vol: aromar, Torbenthina, Spongia, Succin: Glycyrrhica, Sant: Rub, Tart Vitriol, Verdegris, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley.

Borax, Boogies, Cantharides, Coccinella, Cort: Aurant, Per: Flav, Per: Pal, Crem: Tart, Bk: Burganet, Lemon, Lavend, Marshalle, Flor: Benzoin, Chamom, Sulphur, Zinc, Fol: Senne, Grana: Paradisi, Gum Ammon, Arabic, Alfatat, Camphor, Myrrh, Opium, Gaucic, Kino, Galles, Magnesia Alb, Manna Flak, Com, Merc Corros Sub, Calom ppt, Princip,

Orange Flower, Water, Rose Water, and Lavender Water; Allspice, Ginger, race and ground; Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, French Cordials, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Teeth Brushes, Dentifrice, Wash Balls, Hair Powder, Pomatum, Spanish and Carolina Indigo.

ALSO, Gallipots, Vials assorted, Surgeons Pocket cases of Instruments, Shop Furniture from 1-2 z. to 5 gallons, Glais, Martars, G aduated Measures, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and a large and general assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drug and Medicinal line.

ON MODERATE TERMS. Those who think proper to favor him with their custom may depend on receiving Genuine Drugs, and at the most reduced prices. Letters per mail or otherwise duly attended to.

A youth of twelve or fourteen years of age, of reputable connections will be taken apprentice to the above business.

J. S. Junr. Easton, August 17, 1802.

Notice.

In virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on Friday the 10th day of September next, at the present dwelling of the subscriber,

ALL the personal estate of John Wyn Harrison, deceased, remaining unsold on the following Terms—The purchaser shall have a credit of two Months for all sums above ten Dollars—but before a removal of the property He shall give bond with approved security—and for every sum of ten dollars or under, He shall pay cash on the delivery.

All creditors of said John W. Harrison, deceased are hereby desired to exhibit their claims to the subscriber legally attested on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a dividend of the personal estate.

SOPHIA HARRISON, Executrix.

24th August, 1802.

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Mr. Printer.

On Saturday last, going into a beer house to spend an idle hour, I saw upon the table a newspaper, which proved to be the Herald. In casting my eye over it, I noticed a passage, which mentioned "Carpenters, Masons and Smiths." Feeling interested in whatever concerns manufactures, my curiosity led me to turn to the beginning of the piece and read it, so that I might understand what information the writer meant to convey to the public. I read it over and over again, particularly the latter part, and my anxiety increased at every perusal, when I found some of it an extract out of Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia." As I had never before heard of nor read those Notes, I applied to a friend who I knew had them, and to my utter astonishment, I found in them much more strange abuse of the mechanics, than the extract itself contained. Mr. Printer, I am a mechanic, and so was my father, grandfather and great grandfather, before me. They were men of good morals and principles, though they were neither "Carpenters, masons or smiths," which Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia" says are the only branches of manufactures necessary in this Country. nor do I myself follow either of the branches mentioned, but one which I think equally useful, and in which I am as often called upon for my service as either, the Carpenter, Mason or Smith. Nor, altho' I am not, agreeable to Jefferson's opinion one of "the chosen people of God," a cultivator of the earth, yet I have no distinguishing mark such as Jefferson speaks of, upon my person or countenance, like Cain, whereby I may be known to be one of the *mob and cankers* of the State, that every body may despise, hate and avoid me. What shall I be told in the words of Jefferson, that I am dependent, subservient and venal, because I'm not a farmer; that the finer feelings of virtue have no place in my breast, because I don't look to the soil, but to my *work bench*, for my subsistence; and because I am industrious and stick close to my *work bench*, am I therefore a fit tool for the design of ambitious demagogues? If I now speak the language of an insulted freeman, it is because I feel the insult in its fullest extent. If I consider myself though a manufacturer, upon equal ground as a citizen with Jefferson or any other man in society, it is because, in the government under which I live, and which I have helped with my voice to erect, and with my purse to support, all are equal. That government has not pointed me out as a Cain, because I am a manufacturer; nor has it said that, because I do not till the earth like a farmer, I am as an humble sycophant and tool for the ambitious and designing demagogues. Where then does this mighty philosopher find proof to substantiate this heinous charge against the mechanics? why in the name of common sense have those censures of Jefferson upon all mechanics been hid in the closets of bookish men? why were they not long ago published upon the house tops and in the streets, that those members of society, whose greatest crime is, not to have been bred farmers, lawyers, doctors or parsons, but to some mechanical art, might have known how fully Jefferson had there attacked them?

Mr. Printer, I thank God that chance threw your paper the Herald in my way, for it caused me to read this book of Jefferson, where I saw such a horrid picture drawn of men, when like myself, are honestly occupied at their *work bench*, that I shall never cease to publish it to my fellow mechanics; and I now call upon all of them in the most serious manner to view themselves as painted by Jefferson, and then (particularly those who like myself voted for him at the last election) to lay their hands upon their hearts, and ask themselves, whether they can again raise their voice for a man who has thus shamefully abused them! He even says, as we become numerous, we become dangerous to the government; and as greivable to our numbers, he measures the degree of public corruption. As we mostly reside in Towns and Cities, where we find the readiest sale for our manufactured goods, agreeable to Jefferson's opinion, we are to be treated as the *mob, frow and cankers* of the body politic, whose vitals we feed upon until we at last destroy the Government.

If this be a true picture of the mechanics, it is unfortunate for the United States to have already within its bowels so many *frow and cankers*, which must sooner or later work its ruin. When I read, that I am *one of the class of citizens thus scorned and flattered*, and that I voted for Jefferson, as did most of mechanics in this and other towns and cities, I feel ashamed of our own conduct, that we were thus made a part of the ladder to lift up this ambitious abuser of the mechanic to the Presidential chair; and most ardently hope and pray that my fellow mechanics throughout the United States, who were friends to his election, may be informed in what point of view the pretended *man of the people* holds the mechanics, and that they will, as I am determined to do, rescue their character from the wanton imputations thrown upon them by this unthinking philosopher, by proving to the world in their future conduct, that they are neither the corrupt mobs, tools, frow or cankers that are eventually to destroy this most excellent government; and that they are at least as worthy the protection of the fostering hand of government, as their calumniator or any whom he may please to call the chosen people of God.

Mr. Printer, this is the first time I ever wrote a line for a public newspaper, but the unjust manner in which I consider myself treated by Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," (and the very shallow policy therein recommended, in my present inducement, Mr. Jefferson there says, "carpenters, masons and smiths are wanting in husbandry, but for the general operations of manufacture, let our work shops remain in Europe, it is better to carry raw materials and provisions to workmen there, than bring them to the provisions, and with them their manners and principles.") Now Mr. Jefferson in this appears to me like the school boy, whose task is to write over a certain quantity of paper, merely to improve his hand, without regard to any thing else. Surely he ought to have thought of the weavers, taylor, fanners, saddlers, wheelwrights, hatters, and many other useful branches of our manufactures. But no; it seems better to Mr. Jefferson that our farmers for instance, whose industrious wives have prepared or spun

their flax and wool at home, should send over to Europe, not for getting a due quantity of provisions as payment, to have their weaving done there, and when done, we suppose to get the taylor there to work it into wearing apparel. But how in the mean time are the farmers' families to be clothed? They who have seen the negro quarters in Virginia, can answer that question? (36 naked!) Thus Mr. Jefferson would have us pursue the wretched policy of our neighbours the Spaniards, who send their raw hides to foreign markets for sale, and purchase their shoes, boots and all kinds of harness, &c. at any price the manufacturing nation pleases to fix. In like manner we should out of our immense forests and prepare the timber for our wagons, carts, plows and spinning wheels, and send it to Europe to have it wrought into shape, and returned to us no matter at what expense, because Jefferson in his great wisdom might tell us to discharge it by sending provisions to the workmen there. Moreover, in the vast unutilized regions of America are innumerable animals, whose peltry is sought after to be manufactured into hats, & clothing suitable for the colder climate; this also must be carried to Europe for the same purpose, and returned to us at a very extravagant advance! and why? because we might by way of satisfaction furnish the workmen there with provisions. The policy of the Southern States is exactly that recommended by Jefferson to work the earth with chosen people of God, the negroes, (for the masters themselves never work) and to send to Europe for every article of necessary use, hence their long accustomed dependence upon England; as a proof of which I need only remind Mr. Jefferson of the very large debt, perhaps still owing by himself to the British manufacturers. Very different indeed has been the policy of New England; There the mechanics were ever esteemed valuable members of society and have arrived to high honours of state, (witness Levi Lincoln bred a blacksmith and now Mr. Jefferson's law expounder and private counsellor); they were never there considered the mobs and cankers of government; but every encouragement was given them in order that the country might shake off a dependence upon Europe for what might be as well produced at home. Hence the great contrast, and the very eniable difference of the eastern from the southern states; and hence the truly independent spirit of Yankeeism. But Jefferson's great pretended fear of seeing the pure manners of America corrupted by the introduction of mechanics who may be foreigners, would keep this country dependent upon other nations for their ready wrought articles, and have us labouring at the plow and hoe, that we might in fact be carriers of water and hewers of wood to the manufacturers of England. Or perhaps indeed it was a mere flourish of his pen, and like the boys at school, meant nothing at all: For, if he believed what he wrote about the corruptness of foreigners and mechanics, that "they become cankers upon the heart of the law and the constitution," how could he place a mechanic at the head of the Law, and a foreigner at the head of the Treasury? If he did believe it what is the inference? why that he has chosen those cankers, with a view, that they should prey up-

on the heart of the law, and destroy the vitals of the constitution! for, once corrupt the stream of justice, and ruin the business of any government and if it does not fall, I'll give up all right to the respectability which I must otherwise claim.

A MECHANIC.

From the Constitution.

THE FACTION SPEECH.

In his famous inaugural speech, Mr. Jefferson talked much about "restoring harmony of social intercourse." In his next speech; or what will be more in the style of Bonaparte, his next message, he will find ample employment in recommending "harmony" amongst his own *fed*; who, since they find that there are not so many offices as candidates; are every where quarrelling, and telling truths of each other. They are called ill birds that bewray their own nests. On this principle they are foul birds indeed. Let us attend for a moment to their abuse of one another. Callender swears there are not three greater "liars," or three more contemptible "scoundrels," on earth, than Duane, Chestnut and Jones. —and Duane, Chestnut and Jones, who are honest citizens to Callender in their turn, swear, that Callender is a "drunken beast," and notwithstanding he has been the confident and correspondent of Mr. Jefferson, and fingered some substantial tokens of his friendship; yet, that the "fed" never could repose confidence in him, and always considered him as a disgrace to their party! Ransom tenaciously! Wood, another imported patriot, too, affirms, that all the black lies in his history of Mr. Adams's administration were furnished by Duane and Duane very wittily retorts, by calling Wood a fool, a parasite, and one who puts himself up for sale, by crying "Who'll buy Wood, ho—Who'll buy Wood?" The Clinton tribes are voiding all their filth to bespatter the vice president, whom they denominate a canting hypocrite, a faithless partisan, and an ambitious selfish demagogue. The Burrites, in their turn, prove the Clintonians to be intriguers, hypocrites, and aiming only at personal aggrandizement. Bishop, of the New-Haven customhouse, ridicules and exposes Chestnut and the other manufacturers of the Clintonian publications; threatens them with another twenty cent pamphlet; and declares the truth is not in them. The Clintonians, in their turn, tell truths of Bishop—of his pilgrimage to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, during the contest in the legislature on the subject of the election; and that after the election, he was heard to say, that "Mr. Jefferson was a weak pusillanimous man; and he was sorry Mr. Burr was not elected president." For once Bishop happened to be in the right. Chestnut too tells Mr. Van Ness a go-between; charges Dr. Eulis with being a trimmer, and several others of the late triumphant majority in congress as time-servers and partisans of Mr. Burr. These gentlemen have not as yet retorted upon Chestnut. Mr. Senator Clinton publicly charges one of Mr. Jefferson's marshals to be "a Liar and Scoundrel;" and risks his life sooner than restrain the assertion. On the other hand, Col. Swartwout affirms, that David Clinton, the would-be

Vice-President of the United States, is influenced in his political conduct by unworthy motives. The above are facts, which the most hardened democrat dares not deny. We could continue for an hour to enumerate instances of the truths which the democratic fact are daily telling of each other. The above may suffice for the present. Let them twist on, and expose each other naked to the public eye. Good will come out of evil; and the people keep on praying, "O Lord make them like a wheel" until they whose right it is shall rule.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, August 26.

Returned to this port, on Tuesday last, the ship *Belarius*, captain Skerry, having been struck with lightning. On Tuesday, at mid-night, 17th instant, in lat. 42 long. 62, after being out five days from Salem, the weather was squally, with hard rains, blowing fresh from the Southward, the ship being under close reefed top sails, all hands on deck employed taking in fall, the *Belarius* was suddenly struck with lightning, which descended by the mainmast, and ran down the mainmast, into the between decks, where it exhausted itself. Every person on board was knocked down, except the man at helm. One of the seamen killed instantly, (Stephen Shephard of this town) — Mr. Mack, the chief mate, and two seamen wounded, viz. Henry Leonard and Timothy Brown, the latter badly injured, being much burnt. The ship for more than an hour appeared to be on fire, as large quantities of smoke issued from the hatches and companion way. All the compasses were rendered useless, their polarity being totally destroyed — the North point of some tending to the S. E. and in others it was fixed at S. W. The compasses which remained below were more injured than those on deck.

The ship has received no damage to the hull, but the main-top-mast is injured. As the compasses would not tend regularly, to any one point, it was with some difficulty that the ship could be kept on her course in the night time. We are happy to hear that Mr. Mack and the two seamen, are in a fair way of recovery.

BOSTON, August 14.

A fleet of various ships dressed with care, for the General.

Mr. Russell,

On Monday was the first meeting of a society, recently established in this town. It consists of about fifty young gentlemen, who associate not merely for the gratification of the palate, or the enjoyment of noisy intoxication; but for every useful and valuable purpose, both as it respects themselves and their country. "A more ducit Paix" is their motto, and a rigid adherence to it their first regulation.

The luxuries of the costly table will find no admittance to their social board except at their anniversaries. As this was their first Assembly, after partaking a simple but elegant entertainment, the following Toasts were given, which will at least demonstrate that a large number of young men of Boston, are not so modernly republican as the Jacobins would make us believe.

The young men of Boston—May they never be afflicted with the folly, misguided by the vanity of modern philosophy; but, adhering to the good old school of their fathers, prefer the wisdom of experience to the illusions of theory.

The President of the United States and his four years term—May rough roads, crazy wheels, and hard jolting convince him before his journey's end, that the vehicle of Government is not a Philosopher's rolling chair, and that its motions can neither be softened by the invention of new pivots, nor its cushions devoted to dreams on millenium.

The Vice-President of the U. States—Hadst thou but moved in Federalism, with half the zeal that thou hast shown in Fashion, how fair and bright a page had not been blotted.

Major-General in the German Service and his military career—May the party which has corrupted the vernacular language of our country, and the de-

struction of Bible, again following the confusion of languages.

Callender, Duane, Chittenden and Wood, whom they teach of honest patriots, & the fear of the yellow Americans, May those who have risen by telling lies of honest men, fall by telling the truth of themselves.

The Worcester Farmer—May every man who like him low cures among the People, like him respect his confidence.

New-England Principles—May they be as fixed as our mountains, as sturdy as our oaks, as thrifty as our valleys, and as extensive as our shores.

Governor Briggs—Whole conduct as a Magistrate has silenced the eloquence of inaugural speech-makers, and outstripped the plausibility of the text by the consistency of example.

Alexander Hamilton—The man to whom nature gave genius when she lighted up the sun in the hemisphere, and to whom she gave integrity, when she forbade that sun to wander from his course.

The Spirit of Washington—Though an ungrateful country may deny him a monument, and the turf which covers his bones, he insulted by the ostentatious hypocrisy of executing sorrow, yet shall the whole world be the mausoleum of his memory, the whole history of the age be the epitaph of his virtues. America, herself be but an echo of his name, and his tomb, more hallowed than national marble, the future Mecca of all patriotic pilgrims.

August 26.

Captain Blanchard arrived at Portland, from Cape Francois, informs that intelligence was received at that place from Port-au-Prince, that on the 27th July, the blacks had risen on the white inhabitants of the latter place and killed 200 of them. No troops had arrived there.

MIDDLETOWN, (Conn.) Aug. 23.

On Wednesday last, about 9 o'clock in the evening, Captain Moses Dickinson and wife, of Westfield parish of Rockyhill, were drowned in attempting to come ashore from a vessel lying in the river opposite this city. They were part of a large company going to Long Island. The circumstances of the disaster are said to be these: Captain Dickinson stepped into a small boat, and was reaching his oars into his scull from the vessel, when the motion of the boat, or the weight of Mrs. Dickinson, made him waver, and fall into the river with her, and they both immediately sunk. Only one person was on deck and spectator of the scene, the rest of the company being below at supper. Information was immediately given to the company, and the people on shore, and every exertion made to afford relief; but the body of Captain Dickinson was not found until he had been in the water about two hours; and all efforts to find Mrs. Dickinson proved ineffectual until Saturday morning, when she was found floating down the river, about two miles below the city, by some people who were coming upon a boat. We are informed that they were about 30 years of age, and have left two children to lament their untimely fate.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

On Tuesday next the election of representatives in congress will be held in Rhode Island. The republicans have proposed the Hon. THOMAS TULLING, and ELISHA R. PORTER, Esquire.

The democratic candidates are Nehemiah Knight, Esq. and Joseph Staunton. These are recommended by public caucus held at the house of Nehemiah Knight, Esquire.

August 30.

On Saturday evening last, about ten o'clock, two buildings were seen on fire on Long (opposite Blackwell's) Island, during the severe lightning, which was confined to the vicinity of that place for some time, the probability therefore is, that the fire was communicated by this means. Report says a distillery and barn were consumed. We yesterday made enquiry, but could not learn particulars.

In the country, agues, intermittent and bilious complaints, are very prevalent, while the city of New-York, continues free from those disorders, or any others of any alarming complexion.

on, Commerce goes on as usual, and no interruption to business occurs, except from the want of cash.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N ,

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 14.

We find in the last Star a paragraph from the Printer and his Master, which says that the Herald of the preceding week has "attacked" several respectable gentlemen of this country. What they mean by this phrase, in the manner they have introduced it, we are at a loss to understand. If to relate correctly the Minutes and Proceedings of any assemblage of men, be then either fundamentally authorized or self-created Dictators, every man who can distinguish long from short measure, must acknowledge in his heart that such an act ought not to give offence. For the truth of our statement of these proceedings, let us appeal to one of the Dictators himself, who, if I am not misinformed, has declared there was a *Judas* among them, from whom alone we could have obtained to correct a detail.

The Printer and his Master further say, that they "allude" our Report has met with its just reward. As they appear a little hypocritical about its reception, I can assure them positively that it was, and still is, embraced by all with a smile of approbation, excepting those who hate the light.

May, I will even say that the Bar of every Democrat who was "attacked" were never more tickled by the *Carnagole* or *Go-Lure*, than they were by the relation of their darling proceedings in the Caucus.

But to be serious. In the latter part of their paragraph they affect a belief that the Herald is proclaiming week after week the verge of its own annihilation. That such an event is their desire, I have not a doubt; but if they are serious in their belief of its short existence, why did one of the Caucus-men publicly declare his readiness to sacrifice a few hundred dollars to its destruction or removal?

With regard to their last observation, which is almost below the reach of condemnation, I will merely remark, that my professional terms are still the same as present that they were in the year '90. And for the voluntary Notification of the Printer and his Master that I am enabled to execute business on terms more reasonable than themselves, I ought at least to thank them.

"Bark at the moon ye deadly dogs of night.
She neither feeds your growls, nor shines less bright."

[More occasionally.]

Among the numerous accidents

that have happened to travelling stages thro' the viciousness of the horses, or want of care in the drivers, that which took place on Friday morning last, at the ferry on Patuxent, affords the strongest proof that the safety of passengers is not always an object of the first consideration with the proprietors or conductors of these vehicles. The four-horse stage, owned by Mr. Valentine Snyder, which carries the mail between this place and Annapolis, in entering the boat at the ferry aforesaid was by means of the right hand wheels running upon the gunwale, thrown over on the left into the river, with all the passengers, consisting of four ladies three gentlemen, and a child of five years old. The carriage was so completely overturned that, on finding the ground, it rested on its top; the passengers were of course thrown out, and, so far from the shore, that the utmost exertions of the gentlemen, assisted by one who travelled on horse back, and by the ferry men, were scarcely sufficient to save the helpless females, including the child, from drowning. These are the circumstances, very moderately stated, of this shocking accident. [Feb. Gaz.]

From an *Alexandria* paper of 1795.

VALUABLE AND ESSENTIAL CUES FOR THE STONE.

Thro' the channel of your paper I request a publication of the following are for the stone by dissolution, together with the circumstances of its attack.

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The gentleman by whose consent and desire, and upon whose authority, the foregoing facts are offered to the public, is a Mr. R. Major, of Loudon county, of this state, minister of the Gospel in the Baptist society; a man of integrity and much respected. Being in company with him a few days ago, I had the following relation from his own mouth: "That having for a number of years been afflicted with this painful disease, he was at length informed that a certain physician, his name unknown, laboring under the same complaint, being at Berkley Springs, a negro man there proffered to cure him. This he at first disregarded, but expecting a dissolution unless some aid could be obtained, afterwards sent for the negro, who agreed to cure him for three pounds. He accordingly undertook and in a short time effectually eradicated the disorder. The physician then gave him his choice of freedom by purchase, in lieu of the contract; but after them, on condition that he would disclose the means of the cure; to which the slave agreed.

"The receipt is the expressed juice of horse mint & red onions, one gill of each to be taken every morning and evening till the complaint be removed."

That he, Mr. Major, being urged to a trial of the above mentioned remedy submitted to it, though with some reluctance, as he conceived his term of life to be but short, and not having it in his power to procure green mint, so as to get the juice, he used instead thereof a strong decoction of the dried herb. In other respects strictly adhering to the above prescription, which had the desired effect. He began the experiment in August, 1792, and within one week he had ocular demonstration of dissolution by the slightest touch of a particle that had passed from him, which continued so to do without pain or the least obstruction until the stone was entirely dissolved, and the cure completely effected before the ensuing spring. That from the time the disorder began to yield as aforesaid, he daily recovered health, strength and flesh, and was in as good plight as ever, age excepted; being at the time first above mentioned 79 years of age, with the appearance to me corresponding with his own account, and as he neither said without the slightest attack of the disorder from the time he began to use the above means of cure. This, at his request, is communicated with great pleasure to the public by

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

From N. York, Aug. 31.

AMERICAN ILLUMINATE.

It is said, on good authority, Mr. Wood is at Newark writing a pamphlet, which is to be published there.

Mr. Wood, that scourge of the *CLYTONIANS*, has intimated in the second edition of his "Correct Statement," that there will soon be published an account of a society of *ILLUMINATE* in this city, which will satisfy the most unsuspicious Christian, that a regular plot has been carrying on in this country, under the auspices of the infidels in *EUROPA*, for the abolition of Christianity.

It is said that the King of *EUROPE* has peddled to his son, the Duke of Cambridge, all his German possessions; and that the people of *HANOVER* are highly pleased with the idea of having the young Duke as their Sovereign.

ANOTHER DUEL.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated August 19.

"An event took place this morning which has spread through our streets, the deepest shade of melancholy—every citizen who revered worth, and esteemed merit, are lamenting the death of William Hunter, Esq. who this morning fell in a duel with Col. David B. Mitchell. I can easily picture to myself the agony of your feelings at this news, by the grief with which my own breast is agitated; and I know you will, in common with the friends of the deceased, lament, in tears of sorrow, that so valuable a citizen should perish by the hands of a man so cordially despised by the mass of Society. The dispute had its origin in

July last, in the county court, to the jury of which Mr. H. was foreman in a case in which Mitchell was counsel. During the trial, it appearing to Mr. Hunter that the examination of the evidence was not conducted by the Counsel with that impartiality which justice required, he addressed a few words to the court, when Mitchell got up and observed, that Mr. Hunter was very officious on the occasion. Mr. H. replied, that officiousness of juryman was not to be compared with the impertinence of certain attorneys. There the matter rested until last Monday, when Mitchell attacked Mr. Hunter in the street with a large bludgeon; Mr. H. having nothing to defend himself with. After receiving four blows, attempting unsuccessfully at the same time, to seize Mitchell by the collar, he laid, "Mr. Mitchell, I am unarmed—I must retreat unless you lay aside your weapon." Mr. H. then retreated to Dr. Kollock's shop for a cane—there was none there. By this time, some citizens interfered and they left the ground. The same evening, Mr. Hunter sent Mitchell a challenge, who, after much equivocation, accepted it. Dr. Kollock was Mr. H.'s second. Major B. Maxwell was second to Mitchell. Mr. H. fired first, and hit Mitchell on the hip. Mitchell missed Mr. H. Mr. H.'s second half hit Mitchell on the groin also without penetrating the skin; but Mr. Hunter received Mitchell's second ball in his right breast. Mr. Hunter immediately turned, and exclaimed, "I am a dead man," and, as Doctors Clenn and Kollock caught him in their arms, he asked for a glass of wine, and expired.

We are happy to learn that the College of New-Jersey is rapidly rebuilding. All the beams and joists in the house are laid; the roof is on in part, and the workmen are covering it. The doors and window frames are made and it is expected it will be ready to be re-inhabited in the month of November.

[Pat.]

New-Hampshire Election.

The election of members of Congress was held in New-Hampshire on Monday last. In Portsmouth the Republican Ticket had 121 votes.

Democratic — 316.
In March last, at Portsmouth, on the election of State Officers, the Federal Republican Ticket had 145 votes; the Democratic 549. On Monday last there were not so many republican votes by 24, and not so many democratic votes by 233!

ibid.

Those who are concerned are respectfully informed, that through the indisposition of the Editor's assistant the Herald will not be in readiness to go with the mail of this morning.

Married on Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Price, *Edward Roberts, Esq.* to Miss *Mary Fildes*, of Talbot county.

FOR THE HERALD.

THAT Mr. Jefferson wrote to the infamous Tom Paine, and offered him a passage to America in the United States ship *Maryland*, is now no longer a mere vague rumour, but reduced to an absolute certainty. The letter has been published and defended in the papers under his influence, and it bears, upon the very face of it, the most certain marks of authenticity. It is truly in the style of the Philadelphia orator, Monticello, which is remarkable for expressions, that may convey any or no meaning. And yet it almost exceeds belief, that the President of such a nation as this—a nation once rising to the first rank among the empires of the world—a nation growing into esteem for moderation, good sense, magnanimity and enterprise; should so far forget his station as to descend to correspond with this pitiful creature. It is such an outrage upon the feelings and character of America, that it makes the blood boil in every vein.

If Paine ever had any merit, it must be allowed to have been of a very inferior nature; merely the art of fanning the humors of the times. It was this alone that gave celebrity to

Common Sense, a performance low in its intrinsic worth; but which gained its author some reputation in America, on account of the nature of the times in which it appeared. His *Rights of Man* contains a theory, which had been exhibited to the world, without any use, in almost every form, long before the time of Paine. As to his subsequent performances, if they gained him any credit with Mr. Jefferson, it must have been, because he joined the Jacobins of France, whose conduct every good man detested and whose views every wise man could easily penetrate; or because he used whatever credit he once had in America to ruin the character of Washington and prostrate the nation at the feet of the French Directory; or because, not satisfied with the misery and blood with which he was surrounded in France, he attempted to produce the same horrid scenes in America, by attacking the Christian Religion, and striking at the very root of every social principle. Such are the merits of this man, who, after he has been spurned and despised by all other nations, is to be affectionately invited back, to be cherished in the bosom of America.

What must other nations now think of us! Must they not believe, that we are so degraded by vice, or tainted by faction, that we are only fit to become *breeds of wood and drawers of water*? Must they not think, that we are nearly ready to resign ourselves to be the humbled subjects of some aspiring Despot?

As to the letter itself, it is truly despicable. You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times. To what sentiments, or rather I should suppose principles, then have we returned since the Administration of this Party commenced? We have rescued the rich from taxes upon the luxuries of life, but we have relieved the poor from no burden. We have degraded our national character by expelling the best men from office without the semblance of a reason, and brought forward men of low qualifications and no merit. We have destroyed one of the strongest pillars of our liberty by declaring the Judiciary to be dependent upon the Legislature. We have ruined the materials, which we once possessed, for a respectable Navy, by displacing some of the most meritorious officers; and those war-worn veterans, who fought and bled for our independence are sent home to end their days in poverty and distress. If these be the fruits of *sentiments* worthy of former times, I fear it will puzzle the world to find out, when these times were. Were they in the days of the administrations of Washington, which will be distinguished as the brightest period in the history of America! or in those of Adams, who had wisdom and firmness enough to pursue the Washingtonian plan! No, I presume not. I do suppose, that the author of the letter, wished to be understood as alluding to the Revolution. But I deny, that it was characterized by any such principles. To the honor of America, that revolution was marked with fewer excesses, than any other to be found in the history of nations. The characters of those, by whom it was conducted, and the State Constitutions, made on the very spur of the occasion, form the most complete proof of this position. Had such a man as Paine been a conspicuous actor in this revolution, it would have soon assumed a different aspect. And can you still believe, Mr. Jefferson, that this poor vagabond labored in this revolution with as much effect as any man living?!!

And now ye Democrats, from one end of America to the other, who have any veneration for Christianity, what do ye think of the prayer of your President? He prays, that a man, who has abused your Saviour, and called him an impostor and a Cheat, may long live to continue his labors. If you are satisfied with this, we may surely conclude, that you would as soon place a Turk at the head of your government as a Christian. I am sure from the esteem and affection, with which Mr. Jefferson addresses Paine, and the high estimation in which he holds his labors, if he should come to America, we need not be surprised to find him rewarded with a rich office.

THEMISTOCLES.

Sept. 4, 1804.

JOHN STEVENS, JUNR.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.

Next door to the new market house, and fronting Dover street, has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. which in addition to his former stock makes an extensive and complete assortment; amongst which are the following:

Alum.
Aloes.
Aq. Fortis.
Argent Vivum.
Bals. Canada.
Copaiba.
Peru.
Tolu.

Borax.
Bougies.
Cantharides.
Cocaine.
Cort. Aurant.
Per. Rub.
Per. Flav.
Per. Pal.
Crem. Tart.
Ess. Burgamor.
Lemon.
Lavend.
Marshall.

Flor. Benzoin.
Chamom.
Sulphur.
Zinc.
Fol. Sennae.
Grana. Paradisi.
Gum Ammon.
Arabic.
Assafet.
Camphor.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Gauic.
King.

Gallic.
Magnesia Alb.
Manna Flak.
Com.
Merc Corros sub.
Calom ppt.
Præcip.

Orange Flower Water.
Rose Water.
and Lavender Water.
Alpice.
Ginger.
race and ground.
Pep.
Nutmeg.
Cloves.
Mace.
French Cordons.
Capers.
Olive.
Anchor.
Teeth Brusher.
Dentifrice.
Wash Balls.
Hair Powder.
Pomatum.
Spanish and Carolina Indigo.

ALSO,
Gallipots, Vials assorted, Surgeons Pocket cases of Instruments.

— LIKEWISE —
Shop Furniture from 1-2 z. to 2 gallons, Glass Martars, Graduated Measures, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and a large and general assortment of Patent Medicines, with almost every article in the Drugg and Medicinal line.

ON MODERATE TERMS.
Those who think proper to favor him with their custom may depend on receiving Genuine Drugs, and at the most reduced prices.

Letters per mail or otherwise duly attended to.
A youth of twelve or fourteen years of age, of reputable connections will be taken apprentice to the above business.

Easton, August 27, 1804.

Advertisement.

TO be rented for the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of October next, the house, now occupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a Tavern, with stables, and all other necessary buildings, its situation for any kind of business is equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

THOMAS STEWART,
Cambridge, August, 1804.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Lands called *Plain Deal*, heretofore advertised for sale on the 11th and 12th instant, having been unavoidably postponed, the public are hereby informed that the sale of the said property will certainly commence at the Oak, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 11th September next.

OWNED BY KENNARD, for LLOYD NICHOLS,
Talbot County,
11th August, 1804.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act to empower some suitable person to sell the Real Property of Doctor *EMERSON HAYNIE*, late of Somerset county, deceased; as they are of opinion that such sale would be greatly to the advantage of the heirs.

MARTIN L. HAYNIE,
THOMAS BAYLY,

Somerset county, Sept. 4, 1802.

Notice.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE.

Sept. 2, 1803.

Subscribers to the *Anti-Democrat*, who reside in the vicinity of Easton, are informed that their Accounts are left for settlement at the Herald's Office.

Those who are indebted to the Editor of the *Herald* are solicited to favor him with their attention to arrears also.

Public Sale.

On Saturday the 25th of September next, will be sold by Auction at Mr. Elchman's in Centerville,

Two Valuable Farms adjoining each other, called *Magee's* & *Abby*, containing together near seven hundred acres, situated in Queen Anne's county, four miles from W. M. Mill, and seven from Centerville; about 250 acres are cleared and the rest in woods; the greater part of which is well improved in these Farms there are fine orchards now in perfection, and comfortable buildings. Mrs. Levis who lives on the premises will show them to any person wishing to purchase.

Also, one other farm situated in Caroline county, called *Hobbs*, containing 200 acres, a small part of which is cleared and the rest in woods. Mr. Hobbs lives on the premises, and will show them. One third of the money will be required in hand and the balance upon a credit of six months in the purchase.

JAMES GOFAN,
BASIL BROWNE.

Queen Anne's County, } 7th Aug. 1803.
19th August, 1803.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to relieve me from Debts, which from a variety of misfortunes I am unable to pay.

EDWARD HALL.

Queen Anne's County }
19th of August, 1803. } 11th Aug. 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber living near the mouth of Patuxent River, Saint Mary's county, on the 17th inst. a Mulatto Fellow named *Place*, about 22 years of age, five feet nine inches high, black, slender figure, has a down look; he has red lips, and generally wears his hair grizzled—he crossed the Chesapeake bay the night that he absconded and landed at *Martin's Neck*, Dorchester county, in company with two black fellows, for whom One Hundred Dollars Reward is offered by *Robert Watson* and *John Hughes* in the *Washington Federalist*. They were seen on the following day at a meeting, meeting near the place where they landed, and it is presumed as they were not apprehended on that day, they will not be long in getting away again, and if brought home all reasonable charges will be paid.

WILLIAM TISDUE,
July 27, 1804.

BLANKS

Printed at this Office with the press of J. J. Smith.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Adminr
of David Smith. 4m. '19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof in the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING;
6m. '19.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.
Adminstratrix.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 13th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages.

Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics Geography and History.

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public Respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Morals and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y,
Easton, 30th Aug. 1802. 6w33

MARYLAND.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted into us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickmiconico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT,
WILLIAM CRAFT,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.
2400

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chron Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state, and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN.

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were prepared from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia County.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to every off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid exertions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious lime and fulvous, which suffered to accumulate; never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, & fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-

termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific;

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to numerous patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 17-21.

To be Rented,

AND possession given on the first of January next ensuing. Two Farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Fowling Creek, is divided into three shifts, and contains in each shift by estimation one hundred and sixty thousand Corn Hills. There is on this farm an excellent apple orchard, with all the necessary buildings either for stock or grain, also a dwelling house in tolerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is also divided into three shifts, and contains in each about sixty thousand corn hills. The houses on this farm, are but indifferent. The soil of both of these farms are extremely well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, rye, &c. and have the advantages of being situated near to the waters of Choptank river, also within a small distance of a grist mill. Any person inclined to rent, may view the premises by applying to the tenants on the land, viz, Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr. Rumble on the latter, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Easton; but in order to save trouble none need apply, but those I am either personally acquainted with, or such as can procure satisfactory recommendations. Liberty will be given to feed wheat this fall.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms, or exchange either of the above farms, for property in Easton or Talbot county.

J. S. Junr.

Maryland.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline County, 1

Aug. 28, 1802.

8w—30.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Involvement.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

EASTON—(Maryland) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From the New-York Evening Post.
No. 1.

JEFFERSON and CALLENDER.

Our readers will recollect that we some time since republished from the Richmond Recorder, some remarks of Callender, in which he states that the specimen sheets of the 2d volume of the Prospect had been sent to Mr. Jefferson as they were printed off; that upon his receiving them he returned, not merely a letter of thanks, but, to Callender's great surprise, he had directed Mr. George Jefferson to pay him fifty dollars. That when the first part of the second volume was put to press, Mr. Jefferson sent, unasked and unexpected, a second remittance to the same amount. We at that time briefly commented upon this very extraordinary conduct on the part of our chief magistrate, and intimated that we should resume the subject more at length on a future day.—We have seen the Aurora, the American Citizen, and the Nationalegis, with an impudence and an audacity unparalleled, enter upon a defence and justification of this conduct in its full enormity. We shall therefore give the subject a more thorough examination, & we confidently believe, that the result will support what we have already intimated, and tend at once to lower with the people the day, and with confusion his humble hiring champions. Should our language on this occasion be marked with more than common fervidness, we shall offer no apology, but rest entirely upon the strength of the case before us.

The Citizen commences by declaring that Callender "on whom no reliance could EVER be placed, and whose continual inebriation is one of the least blemishes in his character, is become an avowed apostate." He is a living instance of that great truth, that a man without morals cannot be of service to any cause, to any nation, or to any people. He seems to have been made rather to *disgrace* than to *subserve* mankind. He is restless, unprincipled, licentious.—His course and vulgar manner, and the known profligacy of his life, have always defeated the object of his writings. Coming from him even the avowal of truth seems to have suffered much of its energy and splendor. The republicans have reason to rejoice that this pestilence of morals has withdrawn from their ranks.

This is the character given of one who lately shined so largely in the intimacy, the confidence and the regard of the Chief Magistrate of our country as to submit to his friendly eye the polished pages of falsehood & sedition—*he suffered the printed sale of slander*, & graciously rewarded the author.—Yes, fellow citizens, the man who is now plainly declared to be "restless, unprincipled, & licentious," was paid by Mr. Jefferson for libelling the administrations, and even attempting to blast for ever the private characters of Washington and Adams;—and this too at a time when he held the second place in the government. But to those who have been accustomed accurately to observe the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, this circumstance will occasion little surprise. He who whilst Secretary of State employed a hiring press to abuse the other members of the administration, whilst it should be in favor to himself, was every way equal to the exercise of the same base means of self-aggrandizement when he had become Vice-President. And yet this

is the man who, after thus making his way to the head of our government, affects to be indifferent to public honors; who never ceases to pant after literary retirement & philosophic ease, but humbly labors to the task of ruling over us in pure obedience to the voice of the people. How long, fellow citizens, will you continue to be the dupes of this canting hypocrisy? How long will you continue to repose confidence in him who can descend to hold friendly intercourse with a man who is described as "the pestilence of morals?" Such were told by Jefferson's champion is the character of Callender; such then are the instruments which Mr. Jefferson has used to promote his own elevation; such are the wretched expedients by which he has imposed upon the sense of the community.

Not to weary even the most indolent reader, we make this a mere introductory number; but the subject is fertile, and we pledge ourselves to fight no part of it. The facts on which we are about to comment afford a key to unlock the *very secrets of the heart*. We have only to follow the lover of truth and justice to accompany us through our labours, and we venture before hand, to promise he shall have no occasion to regret his compliance with our invitation.

No. 2.

The Citizen asserts roundly that it is impossible that Mr. Jefferson should have paid Callender the money as asserted.

No; it is not impossible. The fact is too stubborn to be beaten down by the mere assertion of the self-dubbed Cicero. Mr. Jefferson did give Callender twice fifty dollars for writing against the administrations. The truth of the charge does not rest on the veracity of Callender alone; persons are named and appealed to in support of what he alleges. In Callender's last Recorder we find the following passage—

"In the seventh letter to Jones, it was stated that Mr. Jefferson had, unasked, sent two dollars to assist in printing the two volumes of the Prospect.—The money was paid at two different times by his relation, Mr. George Jefferson, who is ready to attest the fact."

But why is not Callender himself entitled to credit? Because says the American Citizen, "as reliance could EVER be placed on him." Indeed? How then dared Mr. Jefferson to give his sanction to the writings of a man of this description? With what conscience could he permit them to go into the world? Why did he not, when the specimen sheets were before him, at least suggest some correction, amendment, revision, or alteration? With what face and under what impression could he compliment him as a writer? But above all, why did he pay him the price of his iniquity? These are questions which must be answered in some other way than has not been attempted, as the object of Democratic adoration must in the estimation of this whole community sink into that obscurity which men acquainted with his character have long since attached to him.

After a base unmanly abuse of the late administration, and some very fulsome compliments to Mr. Jefferson, the Citizen proceeds—

"May, to far from his standing in need of paying Callender, or any other hireling, for writing against the late administration, view it to effect the election of Callender to the Presidency. It is evident that had it not been for federal arts if not fraud, Adams would not have been elected. Mr. Jefferson would undoubtedly have succeeded Washington to the Presidential Chair."

Pray what were the "federal arts" upon which the alien relies? Where and how were they practiced? Was any thing sinister, any thing fraudulent in the preference given by a majority of the American people of Mr. Adams to Mr. Jefferson? And yet this simply is the whole amount of subtlety and crime now seriously charged against federalists. It is enough humiliating to our country, that Mr. Jefferson himself at any time hold that station in the government, which was once filled by the great and virtuous Washington; but that he should have been his own successor, would have been a disgrace to the name of that illustrious ancestor, and too hurtful to the peace of all who feel a proper interest in the honor of their country. It would have been, by our violent government, to remove from all that station the sacredness of its name, and to render it a degradation we were saved—*not by "arts"—not by "fraud"*—but by those manly sentiments which had carried us through the revolution, and had so far supported the administration of our Government. The people had not then yielded to that delusion which has since blinded them to the arts of hypocrisy, and made them the dupes of the foulest slander.—Modern patriotism had not yet numbered its profelytes; a little accession of strength was still wanting, and powerful auxiliaries were found in those restless and discontented spirits, who, spurning the restraints of Government in the old world, had traversed the ocean in search of freedom in the new; of that freedom which would give full indulgence to their profligate and licentious dispositions.

With this reinforcement of a distracted fugitive, the "Republicans" made a desperate effort at the last election, and finally succeeded in elevating to that station which a Washington once held, the very man who, during his administration and whilst he himself was one of its members, employed a hireling in its abuse; who by holding a private language towards Genet at variance with his official, exposed himself to reproaches of this foreigner for his baseness and treachery; who abandoned his post on the first appearance of danger and withdrew to the groves of Monticello under the declared pretence of bidding a final adieu to public life, but who instead of pursuing the philosophic bent of his mind, was incessantly employed in propping up his own popularity by every dishonourable artifice in his power; who encouraged, nay paid for the vilest calumnies against Washington and his administration—paid for the abuse of him whilst living and rewarded the unblatant hands which lauded his sacred tomb and attempted to blast his memory. But the madness which produced this disgraceful event is subsiding; reason is fast returning

her empire, and an indignant people will ere long with becoming fury banish the pigmy politician, the hollow-hearted philosopher from the place which he has usurped in their election and confidence.

From the (London) Morning Post.
1802.

PRIVATE CONSEQUENCES.

"The news from St. Domingo have produced a strong sensation here, in an increased proportion as they were completely unexpected."

"There is in the members of government here a great deal of sourness and discontent, respecting the conduct of the United States with regard to the rebels of St. Domingo. The aid lent to the latter by America is considered, and perhaps not improperly, as ungrateful for the share which France, under the circumstance of the former war, contributed to American independence.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, is certainly irritated against America, in consequence of certain pecuniary disappointments. You would smile to hear the speeches of the Parisian politicians on this subject. Some of them go so far as to say, that a Convention is on the tapis which England, America, and the Convention of the United States, and to put them as before, as a colony under the protection of G. Britain. *Résumé*—There is, however, something to be said for this extravagant speculation. If America maintains her political progress, there must, of course, be an end in a short term of years to all the European colonies in the West-Indies. Some of our Orators of the Bureau (the only political Coffee house now left) compare the power of America with the Colossus mentioned in Scripture, whose head being of gold and its feet of clay, it may by one stroke be levelled with the dust. Other more figurative compare America to an inert caterpillar which being spalled into a butterfly, has singed its wings at the French candle! They say, that if Toussaint had been as successful at Washington, the West-Indies had been inevitably lost. In this I agree; but I shall not for the present enter further into idle rumours and abstract speculation."

REPUBLICAN FINANCE.

OR,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OFF OLD DEBTS.From the Washington Mirror.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Unredeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1801, \$0, 161, 607 68
Unredeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1802: 77, 981, 890, 29

Treasury Department.
Register's office, Dec. 13, 1802.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislature, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office the national debt has been diminished \$, 859, 312, dollars and 31 cents.

Whilst he has also relieved us from all odious, oppressive internal taxation.

Much, not that this affords a real joy over the country.
A federal Secretary of the treasury

in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated the 22d of January, 1800, states that "the principal of the debt of the United States had increased since the establishment of the present government, the sum of \$1,516,338 dollars and 50 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, president Jefferson's wife and frugal measures have decreased it nearly three millions.

These things, fellow citizens, are worthy your attentive and serious consideration—they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

This piece has been transplanted into Smith's National Intelligencer, that copious fountain head of Jeffersonian misrepresentations. A few additional facts, which are quite as stubborn as the foregoing, remain to be annexed to the list. **FACT II.** It is here said, that in the first twelve years of the federal government, fifteen hundred thousand dollars had been added to the public debt. But it will be remembered that there were *no* years of peace; but of almost perpetual war. The war with the North Western tribes broke out in 1790, and a peace was not signed until August 3d, 1795. This contest lasted for five years. It cost five or six millions. The United States bought a peace from the savages, by giving twenty thousand dollars worth of goods in hand; and by pledging themselves to pay nine thousand five hundred dollars worth of goods *per annum*, forever. It is long since the Algerine business had cost seventeen hundred thousand dollars, as has already been proved in this paper. Preparation for a French war cost several millions of dollars. The Western expedition cost thirteen hundred thousand dollars, or some such sum; and the hot water insurrection of Northampton, eighty thousand. The French and British pirates deprived this country of many millions of import, that would otherwise have been poured in the federal treasury.

TWELVE YEARS OF PEACE! Smith might as well have said, that we had twelve years of incessant rain, or twelve years of thunder & lightning, or twelve years of an earthquake! This single affirmation, this audacious, this more than common falsehood, must of itself be sufficient, with every man of candor, to ascertain the genuine character of the National Intelligencer, that favorite organ of presidential imposture.

FACT SECOND. This writer has grossly contradicted himself. In his paragraph, *Common Stubborn Facts*, tells us that the national debt has been diminished by the sum of two millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. But, in his conclusion the reduction is mounted up to nearly three millions; when, by his own account, there is a deficiency of *seven hundred and forty thousand dollars*. Whenever Samuel Smith can prove that twenty-two and a half make nearly thirty, then, and not till then, shall we believe that he is an editor of independence and veracity.

FACT THIRD. If Mr. Jefferson has paid off two or three millions of dollars of public debt, he did so with the money, which his preceding administration had collected in the treasury. To ascribe the merit of this discharge to him, is just as it were to confound Napier, who discovered Logarithms, or Columbus, who discovered America, with the mathematician, or the mariner, who, at this day, makes use of their discoveries. If Adams had not saved that money, Jefferson could not have paid it off.

Men of Virginia! You have been too much accustomed to hear only one side of a question. We are not launching into an wholesale defence of John Adams; nor a pell-mell reprobation of Jefferson. We barely tell you truths, which receive credit, require only to be repeated. It was not the wise and frugal measures of Jefferson, which put it in his power to discharge this debt. The taxes, and the loan of five millions, had filled the treasury.

FACT FOURTH. As to the repeal of Mr. Adams's internal taxation, the stamp duty and excise were paid enough. We are extremely glad that they have been repealed. But as for the repeal of great part of a million of dollars of taxes, Mr. Jefferson should have rounded the system by repealing the

national debt; to which his British convention has added the petty sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

How is the principal of the public debt to be discharged, when you have repealed those taxes which were found necessary for paying the interest on it? No wilderness of words can drown the voice of this direct appeal to common sense. Smith says that, in twelve years of peace, only fifteen hundred thousand dollars of debt were paid. If these had really been years of peace, as most assuredly they were not, then it would have been just to much the worse for Smith's arguments. If twelve years of peace, and of taxes, which were constantly growing more heavy, if all these could discharge only fifteen hundred thousand dollars, can anybody believe that the remainder, that seven millions and six hundred thousand dollars, ever to be cleared off; or that three millions could be discharged by the wisdom and economy of a single year? The thing is absurd.

We are surprised that the flock-holders do not take notice of this repeal, and adopt some effective measures to check its consequences. The first and most obvious measure would be to found a *factious alarm to the people*. We are no sanguine admirers of the national debt; or of the manner in which it was contracted, of those heroes of rack-jobbing, who grasped the greater part of it. But perhaps it is better that we should continue to pay the interest of a bloated swindling debt, than to break up the federal government, and then begin to break each others' heads. If the subject could be correctly explained to the country, there is, among us, a body of citizens abundantly powerful for lending Mr. Jefferson home to forge nails, and to few turnips, at Mondocello. It is not here said that such a measure should be embraced. We only say that it may possibly happen; and that, if we can be sure of finding a better man to fill his place, it ought to happen. We only say, that no part of his good fame can be reasonably founded upon this indiscriminate repeal of taxes; and this at the moment when he has been just adding six hundred thousand pounds sterling to the public debt. Two millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars must be discharged immediately, by three annual instalments. This will afford a comprehensive field for the consumption of *republican forgery*; although some of the internal taxes had still been exacted.

If the United States were to have a sudden misunderstanding with France or England a sum of money would instantly be wanted, to prepare for defence. In such a matter, five millions of dollars would go but a short way; and where can you get them, either at eight, or sixteen, or at thirty per cent? No man will advance a shilling, till you can show him taxes sufficient for discharging the interest of the loan.

This can only be done by once imposing those taxes, which have been repealed. The confusion resulting from such a chaos would reduce public credit to the brink of destruction. This is the opinion of the vice-president, as attested in legitimate newspapers. But Mr. Burr appears to be right. The republicans boast that they have reduced the public expenses by three hundred thousand dollars more than the produce of all the taxes which have been repealed. Hence, they infer that, in spite of the repeal, the government is richer and stronger than it formerly was to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

You shall have it so. But then twenty six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars have been subjected to the national debt. For this sum, no previous provision had been made. It came not within any one of the estimates either of Hamilton, or Wolcott, or of Gallatin. It stands quite apart and distinct from your seventy-eight millions of dollars of former debt. This sum at once suspends the balance, for ten years to come, and swells all your bonded overplus of three hundred thousand dollars to seven millions. Money must be raised to pay these six hundred thousand primary and interest must be paid for that loan, while seven, or eight, or nine years of your annual republican overplus remains in the purse of the people.

It is said indeed that Gallatin is to vanquish this difficulty. He is to raise a monument of his talents as a financier, and of his sagacity as a political prophet. He is to discharge these six hundred thousand pounds sterling without a fresh loan, without putting a tax upon the shoulders of the people. The newspapers report that he is to perform these wonders by selling the government shares in the bank of the United States.

We cannot believe this report for several reasons. The scheme would be at once desperate and ridiculous. It would demonstrate a miserable extinction of resources. It would never approach to an accomplishment of the proposed end. Besides all this, it would produce various unhappy consequences. We beg your special attention. We are not going to load Mr. Gallatin with a bushel of nick names. We are not to discharge a volley of unattested affirmations, of which most people cannot tell whether to believe them or not. We are only going to state a few plain confessed facts, that will ascertain the wildness of such a scheme, and which make us believe that it cannot be in agitation at this time.

The capital of the bank of the United States amounts to ten millions of dollars. Of this government holds two millions. But before they could buy these shares, they were obliged to borrow two millions from that very bank, in order to pay for them. During these twelve years, therefore, they have been paying an interest of six per cent, for the two millions of dollars. They have been receiving, at the same time, eight per cent, as partiers in the firm. The interest came to an hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and the dividend to an hundred and sixty thousand. Thus government gained forty thousand dollars per annum. If these shares are to be sold the bank will take care to be satisfied in the first place, for the loan of two millions. The discharge of so great a sum puts almost an end to the story. But even if five hundred thousand dollars can be gained by the sale, they are obtained much upon the same principle of an eight per cent loan. You sell a stock which produces eight per cent. You sell it in order to discharge a debt, because you cannot borrow, at six per cent, a sum sufficient to discharge it. At the same time you display to the world the penult extinction of your financial resources. You expose government to the disrespect of the powers of Europe. You forestall all influence over the bank, a matter of serious importance. On this account, we say that the proposal for selling these shares would be at once desperate and ridiculous. It would cast away character without obtaining the object of the sacrifice. It would be like the prudence of a spendthrift, who provides for his tavern bill by the sale of his plantation.

We have only newspaper authority for stating that the sale of these bank shares is at present in contemplation. Perhaps the contemplation would not vindicate to strong a step. This indeed would be an obstacle of small importance. Both parties have separately, or collectively, broke that paper an hundred times over. Many scruples upon such a head cannot be expected from the president. Mr. Jefferson has told us that the bank and the public funds are establishments invented with *views of corruption*; and to assimilate us to the British model in its *corrupt parts*.

We return to **FACT TWO** AGAIN. The writer enquires if the repeal of these taxes *will not* diffuse a general joy over the country? True alone can prove what sort of foundation there is for such joy. Congress have paid no aid to provide for the redemption of the whole public debt. Mr. Gallatin's affirm, and with every appearance of justice, that the government not to be extinguished, but for its redemption. The partial repeal of so many taxes goes far to provide for its redemption. On this point we formerly published a slight opinion. It seems to have been adopted, and with the public indignation, for the paper has been reprinted in at least twenty newspapers. By the way, when such a paper is made a bank economy, why have not congress redeemed the principal of the public debt? The shares of the bank are sold for five dollars; and why have they not redeemed him to pay for the shares, which

was built for his service, at a moderate expense?

[Richmond Dec.]

* Letter to Mazzei.

† Recorder, July 28th.

‡ Ibid. June 16th.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 21.

Married on Sunday last Mr. James Sedgwick to Miss Sally Gooding, both of Talbot county.

THE GRAND CAUCUS.

SCENE II.—In a little room.

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Just as alone reading a news-paper.

"Mush-o!" "Mush-o!" "Mush-o!"

—In the internal name.

I had rather been called any thing than Seymour Mush-o!

By the immortal! It stings me to the very soul.

My heart is swelling with ten thousand hellish thoughts.

Of vengeance, yet where, or how, or on whom to vent them.

I know not. Alas! I know not, and there's the rub.

(Here it would have seemed a degree of horror to have beheld him, the countenance, which at best betrays the wickedness of his heart, become now ghastly beyond description, and wrinkled up at least ten times as much as when he is seated on the bench of justice; even Simon Snatch, who had been peeping at him, was struck with a degree of amazement.)

Mush-o! walks about as if much disturbed, at length strikes his breast and thus exclaims—

Oh! my offences are rank, they swell to heaven!

They have the elder curst of heaven upon them!

Pray, Alas! I cannot.

(Here Simon Snatch, pitying his situation, comes to his relief.)

SEYMOUR MUSH.—My dear friend!

My good friend! My truly friend!

Why all this bitter importation on your dear self? Are you not the noblest man in the world? Are you not most pitiable? Do you not *care* to all as you would they should *care* unto you? Then why all this perturbation of mind? Did you not go to the house of prayer last Sunday? I'm sure that's enough! You know there is nothing like keeping up the appearances of Religion! We might say of Religion what Sancho Panza said of sleep, "God bless the man that invented sleep, it covers a man all over like a CLOAK."

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Alas! Simon! Simon!

You are an artful, cunning man! I had you think as I do on most subjects!

But I do not know how it has happened, of late a great weakness has come over me at times, especially when I am alone! I am really afraid it is a *sinus* working on me!

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Fish! Fish! Fish!

Way with those nasty notions, they are only fits of *folly*! Why, man, conscience is an old fashioned phantasm, altogether out of vogue, its doctrine is quite obsolete.

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Well, Simon! whenever I wish to get clear of it, and to run away from myself, as it were, I will then look for your confiding company, facing your sentiments and mine are congenial!

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Well, let us talk about something better than conscience! Let us talk about our Meeting!

—I wonder, what the other members are—sure they are not *fools* to come.

What do you think, Seymour Mush-o, I saw Squire Quorum just now in a large company of old Tories, laughing and jesting merrily!

SEYMOUR MUSH.—At White?

SEYMOUR MUSH.—Yes, Alas! at present we are in a very bad way!

SEYMOUR MUSH.——the internal name!

—the internal name!

—the internal name!

—the internal name!

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—the internal name!

EDWARD HALL.
Queen Ann's County.
19th of August, 1864.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Dorchester county, who have obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy of will annexed, in the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.
Gm. 19.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.
Administratrix.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 15th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages.

Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics, Geography and History.

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Moral and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board.
NG. HAMMOND, Sec'y.
Easton, 30th Aug. 1802. Sw 33

MARYLAND.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickemocomo Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.
WILLIAM CRAFT.
SAMUEL PHILIPS.
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.
210

Advertisement.

TO be rented for the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of October next, the house, now occupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a Tavern, with stables, and all other necessary buildings, its situation for any kind of business is equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

THOMAS STEWART.
Cambridge, August, 1802.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Devis.

FRANCIS ROSSE.
Sept. 2, 1802.

Valuable Medicines.

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Balton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistance to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this property will cease when it is recalled that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stoppage in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyo County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.
P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, &c. every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER
Sworn and subscribed before Reuben Ferguson, esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing bilious colic—flatulency—sickness at the stomach and bowels—head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, itching, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautifully and agreeably one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all their acrimony, lime and faulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatsoever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every bluish and inconvenient occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful red color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFAILLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent &c. &c.

Intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark &c. every other medicine has proved ineffectual; nor one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Dr. Lerpux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to delicate patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience, each possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. Sw 31.

To be Rented;

AND possession given on the first of January next ensuing. Two Farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Fowling Creek, is divided into three shifts, and contains in each shift by estimation one hundred and sixty thousand Corn Hills. There is on this farm an excellent apple orchard, with all the necessary buildings either for stock or grain, also a dwelling house in tolerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is also divided into three shifts, and contains in each about sixty thousand corn hills. The houses on this farm are but indifferent. The soil of both of these farms are extremely well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and have the advantages of being situated near to the waters of Choptank river, also within a small distance of a grist mill. Any person inclined to rent, may view the premises by applying to the tenants on the land, viz. Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr. Rumble on the latter, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Easton; but in order to save trouble none need apply but those I am either personally acquainted with, or such as can procure satisfactory recommendations. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms, or exchange either of the above farms, for property in Easton or Talbot county.

J. S. Junr.

Maryland.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC TURNELL.

Caroline County, Aug. 16, 1802. Sw 30.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to make a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Intemperance.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.

(Vol. XIIIth.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1862. (No. 637.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.



From the New-York Evening Post.
JEFFERSON & CALLENDER,
No. III.

With much exactness the Citizen

What service could the "Prospect" render to the election of Mr. Jefferson? None. It may be truly affirmed that the work was never read by twenty persons on this side the Potomac. It is a herculean task to get through the first volume, as Colander calls it, consisting of 184 octavo pages only. So much rhapsody and unmeaning vulgarity was never before condensed in so small a compass. The very name of Colander, with all his vices and his faults, were sufficient to prevent his works from being read by those who knew him; and those who knew him not could not but perceive the writer in his works.

Could we at this time of day be surprised at any thing in the American Citizen, we should really be so to hear him seriously ask what service the "Prospect" could render to the election of Mr. Jefferson? Surely he is too well acquainted with the art of an able writer not to know the powerful manner in which reiterated falsehood has contributed to the temporary depression of the best men in the country, and to the elevation of the present Chief magistrate. Have not the United States rebounded from one extreme to the other, with the basest aspersions and the grossest lies, not only against the past administrations, but against every conspicuous individual who approved its measures, or opposed its interests? It may be emphatically said that Federalism has been lied out of power. And yet this editor who knows so well from his own experience the truth of these remarks, who has himself taken no small share in the honorable employment of the mock patriots of the day, now erects his brazen front and insolently asks, of what use was the "Prospect"? which he says is "mere rhapsody and vulgarity"; that the very name of Colander with all his vices and his faults were sufficient to prevent his works from being read. He seems not to have been aware that this species of reasoning would alike prove that Duane and Cheatham have been and are useful to the republican cause; that their daily standers are without reproach, because the names of the authors covered as they are with infamy, will prevent their being read.

The fallacy of this argument we too well know. There are persons who will not only read, but believe what they see so often repeated in the corrupted columns of the Aurora & Citizen; and it is the knowledge of this fact, that urges those editors to a perseverance in the unprincipled propagation of whatever is deemed useful to their party, as they call it, at the expense of every appearance of decency, and every regard to moral obligation. It is to this system, interwoven with the very existence of the Anti federal party, that they owe their present success. When which originally sprung from Mr. Jefferson himself, and has been patronized by him. He was not displeased with Colander's rhapsody or vulgarity. He was neither offended at his vices, nor disgusted at his faults. Overwhelmed with the philanthropy of the new school, he embraced him as a brother, and cherished him as his best friend.

His labours were approved of and rewarded: not merely with a gracious smile, or the promise of future preferment, but the more solid recompense of money in hand, a sort of recompense to which, if we are not greatly misinformed, the President is not very prone. But, on this occasion, Fugidius broke through the charitable habits of his nature, and became at once Mezenas himself. This was not all; Colander was represented in the democratic print as a persecuted patriot, who had with difficulty escaped martyrdom in his own country, and had come to this "distant and peaceful shore," in the hope of finding "an asylum for oppressed humanity." The arms of the Republicans were all thrown open to receive him. How indeed could they refuse to the unhappy fugitive from distress that hospitality which the savages of the Wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? No tender hearted creatures, they could not; they were then full of commiseration towards the unfortunate stranger, for they found his political opinions in unison with their own, and gladly enlisted him in their service. Mr. Colander was then a man of virtue, a man of principle, an accomplished and forcible writer; but now alas how changed the scene! no longer has he fastened in the ranks of republicanism; no longer does he shrink from going the whole length of their commands; no longer does he seem inclined to appear in vindication of some much injured Federal characters and relax from his labours in the vineyard of democracy, than he is assailed by his former friends and admirers with all the torrent of virulence and obloquy which they have been accustomed to pour upon their adversaries.

No more tender love they seem to feel.
The devil for them may eat him
at a meal.

With all their egotism; they now
with pious horror raving,
"Cry 'Off! you now are at the
wrong beard shaving."

Yes, the man who had just before been extolled for his patriotism and his talents is now declared to have been always "restless and unprincipled," one on whom "no reliance could EVER be placed." Why then was he not at once discountenanced, and discarded? Not so, for it is easy to trace Colander from the office of the Aurora to the mansion of Stephens Thompson Mason of Virginia; it is not forgotten that he began his literary career in this country under the auspices of our present worthy president, by which he was induced to republish his "Political progress of Great Britain." It is too late therefore for the "republican" press to teem with abuse of Colander. The attempt now to hold him up in the eyes of the community as unworthy of credit, comes with a very ill grace from the same persons who have availed themselves as long as they could, of that very turpitude of which they now accuse him. For admitting Colander to be as base as they would make him, it is not pretended that he has all at once become so; indeed, in the heat of their zeal they do not hesitate to say that he has ALWAYS been worthless. It is not our business to determine whether the charge be just or not; it is sufficient for the purpose of showing the vile, unprincipled inconsistency of Mr. Jefferson, his admirers, & advocates, that

they have cherished in their bosoms, as long as he was thought useful to them, a man whom they now say, in the unguarded moment of repentment they know to be the very "pestilence of morals." These editors forget, that in thus attempting to fix villainy upon Colander, they confirm their own.

Let candid and reflecting men of correct minds pause and ponder over this episode. It affords a lesson of solemn importance to our country, and ought not to be hastily dismissed. Can that cause be just and righteous which requires the aid of means which we have their word for it, are base and unprincipled? Can they be "honest" who without scruple, resort to such means to acquire power; and can they be "faithful to the Constitution" who have by such contrivances got into their hands its administration? These are questions which every man is capable of answering for himself.

Foreign Intelligence.

INUNDATION.

Translated from "The Diario de Madrid," May 10.

MADRID, May 10.

The following is an extract of a letter written from the city of Lorca, by one of its inhabitants, to his friend in this city, in which he gives an account of the dreadful accident which befel that city from the breaking of a bank or mound, which was constructed a few years ago to contain the rain water for the purpose of watering the fields in the neighborhood of that city. The number drowned by the misfortune amounted to 600.

"I make known to you, sir, that on the last day of April, (which will be memorable for ages to come) at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, a youth ran into my house and gave me the lamentable information that the bank had given way; he accompanied these expressions with so many tears and such sobbing, that he could scarcely articulate, or I understand him. On receiving this fatal notice, I ran with great precipitation into the street, where I found a general commotion among the people, who were leaving their dwellings to put themselves in a place of safety. I returned to my house, & by my cries collected my wife, children and family; they saw my trouble, we all ran precipitately to Calvario to escape the great danger which threatened. We there found a considerable number of people filled with trouble and dread, calling upon God and begging for mercy with loud cries and lamentation. I then saw vast quantities of water descending from the hills, which directed itself with the greatest fury imaginable towards San Diego, spreading itself over all the fields, having its general direction towards the olive trees, I left my family at Calvario and went to the street De la Caya, from thence I saw the water breaking down the Convent of Mercy; arriving at the Gate of Bordeta, the market no longer appeared; I passed to the House of Miralles; they there told me that houses, families, and every thing else had been swept away from the Bodega to the Quarter, on both sides. The water covered the hills and carried away the whole population on the right of the fountain. Our Corregidor was in the place directing assistance to be

given; he was surrounded by many people; the general was beat, and every thing was done for the tranquillity of the people. At this time news was received that at the Mill of Buena Vista they had found the Lord Counsellor, who had been drowned; immediately orders were given to the people to bring his body; at 12 o'clock at night it was brought to Castillo. I repaired to the Gate of St. Gines; I there saw that the people of the Convent of Mercy was threatened with ruin. I repaired to the Gate of Don John Antonio Albuquerque, where at this season his wife and family reside; they had fled upon horses. Monjol was commissioned to collect the dead bodies in the Ovala.

"At break of day the following morning, we heard nothing but lamentations; some looking for their parents, others for their children; women seeking for their husbands, and all trying to unite their families. At the Gate called St. Gines we can no longer see the scites where the houses stood; every thing is desolation from the Convent of Mercy to the Hospital for Women; the houses carried away from the barrier alone are reckoned 400, and what are left are greatly injured, as the water was in all the second stories. The sacred vessels of the Convent of Mercy were found at two leagues distance; the church of San Christoval is not much injured, though the water was up to the cornices; San Diego is abandoned; the the saints are removed; the same is the case with La Merced, because mud and trash are left in them two yards deep. Every thing is taken from the Tower of La Merced, as it threatened to fall to ruin. Treaches are dug without the town, where they are going to bury the dead without distinction of persons, and where they are now collecting them in carriages. All the fields and gardens, from the Garden de Garces to the road that passes this, have been a river. No habitations are left; people, animals, olive trees, gardens, all have perished and are ruined. It is fortunate the whole city did not suffer the same fate; this would have been the case if the bank had not given way where it did, and the water taken a direction to the left of San Diego. The Lord Counsellor might have been saved, as was the son of his assistant and his servant, but he confided in his mules, and perished with them and his coachman. People are sent to Yelex to grind grain; we have no longer any mills; of thirteen which we had only that of Buena Vista remains, and that is injured; of oil-mills not one is left; of the greatest part of Santa Quiteria only the foundation are left. The rivulets and groves are full of timber and furniture. The books and accounts of Ramon Garces were found at the farm house of Surullend and 24,000 reales belonging to him also. As yet I have neither eat nor slept; all is confusion and dismay; all are weeping over the dreadful accident. At present I can send you no farther particulars on this subject, but I will venture to say, that

"Lorca is a large city of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, situated on the river Guadalquivir, about 20 miles from Cartagena. Its inhabitants are what are called New Christians, being the descendants of the conquered Moors. Though the city is large, it has fallen much into decay and is thinly peopled."

the damage will be much greater when the waters have passed twenty leagues, which is the distance from hence to the sea, and when they have encountered Murcia, Orhuela, and other places in their way."

LONDON, July 18.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th instant. Their contents are of some importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the minister of the marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the rebel general:

"Head-Quarters, at the Cape, June 11.

Citizen Minister,

I informed you in one of my last dispatches of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to general Toussaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because general Christophe and Desalines intimidated him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, & that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deserted by them, he endeavored to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Desalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission, left no room for doubt upon this subject. I interdicted some letters which he had written to one Bourgeois, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unanswerable proof that he was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the result of the disface among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the general of division, Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardor of citizen Ferrari, a chief of squadron, and my aid-de-camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, with so much hypocrisy, who has done us so much mischief. The government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of general Toussaint occasioned some disturbances.

"Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About a hundred of his confidential partisans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the *la Mulon* frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, & the rest are distributed among the different ships of the squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience: but the excessive heat, and the diseases which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity.

"The departure of Toussaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commissary of justice, Montperon, is dead. The colonial prefect, Benzech, is breathing his last. The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promise.

I have the honor to salute you.
LE CLERC."

FOR SALE

At Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, (at the farm commonly called Thomas's.)

A NUMBER of Horses, among which is a valuable Stud, two Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; also Farming Utensils, and some Household Furniture; all of which were the property of the late Mrs. Rebecca Goldsborough, deceased. Cash will be required for all sums under five pounds, and for all sums exceeding five pounds a credit of three months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH,
Execr of Rebecca Goldsborough,
deceased.

Pleasant Valley,
Sept. 22d, 1802. } 5w 37.

American Intelligence.

LITCHFIELD, Sept. 2.

At the Sup. Court, which sat in this town last week, Maj. S. Wetmore, of Winchester, was tried and found guilty of the following charges, which the indictment against him contained, viz. "Wickedly & maliciously intending and contriving to defame and bring into contempt the Laws and Government of this State, and to excite among the citizens thereof, an insurrection and disregard to the said laws and Government, did utter and publish to the inhabitants of said Winchester, then & there assembled in town meeting, the following false, scandalous and seditious words, of and concerning the Gen. Assembly of this State, and the acts & Laws thereof, viz. 'Every man who is 21 years of age, and pays taxes, has a natural right to vote, (meaning to vote and give their suffrages in legal town meeting and freemen's meetings) and no man or men have a right to infringe on the natural rights of men. It is a great grief to me, (meaning himself the said Seth,) to see how the poor people (meaning the people of this State) are oppressed by the laws of this State, (meaning that the several laws of this State, which require and make necessary the owning of personal or real estate, as a qualification of voters in such meetings, were tyrannical and oppressive,) and I am determined to vindicate their cause as long as I live. The General Assembly of this State, have for several sessions past, been abridging the freedom of Election—I consider it an act of tyranny and oppression, to prevent any man from voting, (meaning in such seditious meetings) and it is now time for people to assert their right (meaning that it was then proper to gain say, oppose and resist the law aforesaid; and also meaning that it was then proper and time for persons who had not the qualifications required by law, to insist on, practice and carry into effect their pretended right to vote in such meetings.) The conduct of our assembly in preventing such men, (meaning such unqualified voters) is similar to the conduct of Great Britain in taxing the colonies; and it is a right old way plan. (meaning that the laws were oppressive, unjust and tyrannical.) The Assembly of this State for several years past, have been abridging the rights of election, and I am determined to set up a systematic opposition." All which is against the peace and dignity of this State, & evil example to others in like manner to offend.

The trial occupied one day & an half, closing at evening, and the jury returned their verdict of guilty, the next morning soon after the court opened. There were two, at least of Major Wetmore's political sentiments on the jury, and we believe that it is agreed on all hands he had a fair and impartial trial. The Court sentenced Maj. Wetmore to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, & the costs of prosecution.

ALBANY, August 24.

MURDER and SUICIDE.

The Newburgh paper of August 19 says:—We are informed by two gentlemen who passed through Connecticut Farms, New Jersey, on Friday last that a most horrid deed was committed on the evening before, by a person of the name of Seaman, the circumstances as near as we recollect are as follows:

Mrs. Seaman had been out to one of the neighbors on the afternoon of Thursday, & two of their children had been to school; on the return of Mrs. Seaman and the children, it was supposed that Mr. Seaman after bursting up the house & fastening the doors, proceeded to butcher his wife and children. An ax was found in the room, which it is probable was the instrument he used to execute the horrid butchery at the marks of the ax was plainly discoverable on her forehead, the skull being dashed to pieces and a pillow was found lying under her head. The children it is supposed while this was transacting had fled up stairs where they were pursued and massacred by their inhuman father, in a manner too shocking to relate. After their wicked and barbarous proceedings, he committed the horrid catastrophe, by blow-

ing out his own brains; his head being almost entirely shot from his body, and his brains scattered over the room.

The following morning the house being shut longer than usual, the neighbors got a ladder and discovered the children in the upper room lying dead, and the floor stained with blood; a Magistrate was sent for, and the house broken open. A jury of Inquest was called, but we have not learnt their verdict. It is conjectured he was deranged, as it was said that he had for some time past exhibited symptoms of insanity. He was in easy circumstances, and his father resides in New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

A melancholy accident happened between the hours of eight & nine o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Robert Mead carpenter, who had the care of a bartering ram at the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, perceiving something went wrong, attempted to go under the machine, but unfortunately the block fell upon his shoulders, and immediately terminated his existence.

Monday night between the hours of 9 and ten, a negro servant of Mr. C. Harris, who was conducting a cart with some household goods from his place to the city, near the two mile house on the Ridge road was alarmed by the cries of a female, imploring help. As he approached the spot from whence the voice proceeded, he was attacked by four ruffians, who rushed forward, stopped the horse, and menaced the man with death, if he should attempt to interfere; the negro, frightened, replied, he had no such intention, and asked to be permitted peacefully to proceed; upon a reply of one of the villains—"kill him," he jumped from his cart and received a violent blow by a club on his shoulders; and the horse, cart, two beds, a chest containing some clothing, and some articles of kitchen furniture, were seized by the ruffians. The servant was too much terrified to make resistance.

[Self's Gazette.

Died yesterday of the hydrophobia, aged 7 years, the son of W. H. Todd, Esq. of this city. This distressing event was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, about four weeks ago. A negro man, a cow, and a hog were bit at the same time. The cow and the hog have since died. The negro man we understand, has not yet discovered any symptoms of the disorder.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

Domingo Loris, a Spaniard, convicted of murdering Mr. Jones, was this day executed at 12 o'clock, in the prison yard. The concourse of spectators, we are informed, was very great. So high was the curiosity of the crowd, that the fencing of the yard was protruded to the ground.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Legislature of Maryland at the next session, for a divorce from his wife Sally Vasey.

SAMUEL VASEY.

Worcester county, }
22d Sept. 1802. } 6w 37

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the nineteenth day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidder at the late dwelling house of Col. Robert Harrison, of Dorchester county, deceased,

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Stock of Horses, Farming Utensils, a large Chaise, Carpenter and Joiner's Tools, white lead in kegs, palan and oil, window glass 8 by 15, locks, hinges, China tiles, flag stones, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of four months will be given on all sums above ten dollars; the purchasers to give bond, bill or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all the property intended for sale at that time is disposed of.

J. E. GIST, Exec'r.

24th Sept. 1802. } 3w—37.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Levin Townsend, late of Worcester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1802.

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, Ad'r.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Nathaniel Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of March next, to receive their distribution of assets in the hands of the subscriber, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

JOSEPH HENALL.

Sept. 23, 1802.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber last Spring, a Mulatto Slave, named BILL TEEN—he is thin faced, a likely fellow, speaks slow and smooth, has an old scar on one side of his head, he is about five feet seven or eight inches high, and about 27 or 28 years of age; he can do something of the black smith's work, is a good hammer, also understands wagoning and carting well. He was stolen from the county by Mr. Edward Ridgely, deceased, and after his death came to James Edwards of Baltimore, who sold him to Mr. Cromwell near Rolling Town, from whom I bought him. When he went off he wore a dark blue coat, a pair of pantaloons and short white jacket, also a white bushy head of hair. Any person who will secure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL DEADY.

Baltimore, 13th Sept. 1802.

Notice.

ALL those persons who have yet neglected to pay off their dues for the present year, are notified, that unless they make immediate payment, the subscriber will be under the necessity of using compulsory measures, however disagreeable they may be to their Humble Servant.

H. SHERWOOD,

of Huntingdon, Sherriff.

Sept. 24, 1802.

Easton Races.

ON Wednesday the 3d of November next, will be run for over a handsome Course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purse of 250 Dollars; the second day a Colts Purse of 150 Dollars; the third day a Town Purse, the sum not yet ascertained. Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight & subject to the direction of the Club.

Per order of the President,

EDWARD N. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

Sept. 22d, 1802.

Notice.

IN pursuance of an order, of the Orphans Court of Worcester county in the state of Maryland, I hereby give notice to all persons having Claims against Layfield Collins, late of said County, deceased, to appear at the Trapp, in said County, with their said Claims, on the 1st day of October next, in order to present their proposition of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th

of September, Anno Domini 1802.

THOMAS N. WILLIAMS,

Adm'r.

—3w—35.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.
6m. '19.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.
Administratrix.
6m. '19.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the respective Departments in this Institution are again filled with suitable Professors; and that the several Schools will be opened on Monday the 13th day of September, when the present vacation will expire.

The reverend Francis Barclay hath been appointed Principal in the Institution and Professor of the Languages; Mr. Charles Emory hath been appointed Vice-Principal therein and Professor of Mathematics, Geography and History;

And Mr. Edward Markland hath been continued Professor of the English Language, Writing and Arithmetic.

The Learning, Qualifications, and Character of the different Professors entitle them to the greatest share of public Respect; and the Parents and Guardians of the neighboring Children may be assured that the utmost attention shall be given to the Morals and Education of the Scholars who may be placed in the Seminary.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y,
Easton, 30th Aug. 1802. 6w33

MARYLAND.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that we intend to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling us to erect and make a public Road of our private Road granted unto us by Dorchester County Court, beginning at a marked Post standing on Chickme-comico Road running a cross the neighbourhood to Nanticoke River-side.

BENJAMIN CRAFT.
WILLIAM CRAFT.
SAMUEL PHILIPS.
HUGH CRAFT.

Dorchester County, Aug. 20, 1802.
amo

Advertisement.

TO be rented for the ensuing year, and possession given the first day of October next, the house, now occupied by Mr. John C. Stewart, as a Tavern, with stables, and all other necessary buildings, its situation for any kind of business is equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

THOMAS STEWART,
Cambridge, August, 1802.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Release from his Debts.

FRANCIS ROSSE,
Sept. 2, 1802.

Valuable Medicines,

FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that LEE & CO. and the Agents of their appointment, will in future keep constant supply of the following MEDICINES, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Gravel Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Bruisings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove flatulency, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrating and dissolving quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head aches, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be prescribed with equal success in such a variety of cases, but this surprising will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted, when seeing several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the second bottle restored her to her usual state of Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."

For the prevention and cure of Billous and Malignant Fevers;

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these Pills is perfect.

by mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid fermentation—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for Corns; speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurfs, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of rheum, dizziness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the exhibition of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent & In-

termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

FENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to moribund patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802. 6w—21.

To be Rented,

AND possession given on the first of January next ensuing, Two Farms, lying in Caroline county.

No. 1 situated on the head of Fowling Creek, is divided into three shifts, and contains in each shift by estimation one hundred and sixty thousand Corn Hills. There is on this farm an excellent apple orchard, with all the necessary buildings either for stock or grain, also a dwelling house in tolerable repair.

No. 2 adjoins the former, and is also divided into three shifts, and contains in each about sixty thousand corn hills. The houses on this farm are but indifferent. The soil of both of these farms are extremely well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and have the advantages of being situated near to the waters of Choptank river, also within a small distance of a grist mill. Any person inclined to rent, may view the premises by applying to the tenants on the land, viz. Mr. Jones on the former, and Mr. Romble on the latter, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Easton; but in order to save trouble none need apply but those I am either personally acquainted with, or such as can procure satisfactory recommendations. Liberty will be given to feed wheat this fall.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.

August 24, 1802.

N. B. I will sell on moderate terms, or exchange either of the above farms, for property in Easton or Talbot county.

J. S. Junr.

Maryland.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to enact a Law for the purpose of enabling me to erect & build a Mill or Mills, to be turned by and supplied with the water that may run down from the head and branches of Choptank River, at or near the place where Mr. Thomas Hardcastle hath built a new bridge, &c.

ISAAC FURNELE.

Caroline County, 7

Aug. 18, 1802. 8w—30.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified that I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Insolvency.

DAVID SHIPPEY.

Dorchester County, Aug. 30, 1802.